The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,769—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press,
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Rs.	As.
2-0	1-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1	8
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2-8	1-4	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	2	0
2-8	1-4		2	8
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,
				1890
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	3rd Jan.
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	31st ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5503	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
BL CLYDE	4126	800	L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	7500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
ML MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4086	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the main route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

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* The steamers marked ML proceed to London *via* Marseilles.

The steamers marked BL proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	21st Nov.
ORIENT L	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfit	10th ,,
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	803	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILLIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	29th ,,
PEKIN	3929	500	P. Harris	13th Feb.
COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	27th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 9th December 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rhinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

[illegible] HUNGARIAN

[illegible] S. N. Co.

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[illegible]ATSON AND CO.,
[illegible]S AND AGENTS,
[illegible]LLO STREET, BOMBAY,
[illegible]ADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, and the

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 16th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Bombay, 11th November 1889. Agents.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	12th Dec.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

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Agents.
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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

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Salad Bowls in richly cut Crystal, mounted in Electro-plate, complete with Servers to match	60	0
Salad Bowls, English Oak, mounted in best Electro-plate, with removeable Porcelain lining, complete with Servers	56	0
Salad Bowls as above, "Tub" Shape	55	0
Salad Bowls, in fancy China and other patterns, including		
The "Fluted Art" Pottery	50	0
The Fine Art do.	50	0

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Made of Finest Cut Crystal Glass, with Electro-plated Mounts ....each from	10	0
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New Stock just to hand. A pretty and useful Assortment of articles suitable for Presents, &c.

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Ivory backed Hair Brushes, Pairs, in cases, together with Ivory Glove Stretcher, Dressing Comb, and Hand Mirror, per case	130	0
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Made of the best Electro-plate, richly chased and ornamented, with moveable Porcelain Linings, capacity from 24 pts. to 6 pts. Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 54, Rs. 68, and	78	0
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Ice Water Tilting Sets, consisting of Double Walled Ice Jug and 2 Goblets, fitted on handsome Stand, richly chased and engraved 155	0	
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BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. .....from	35	0	560
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	Rs.	a.	Rs.
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c. .....from	50	0	70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled	7	0	135
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert	75	0	200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan	27	0	100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan	55	0	100
TOOTH PICKS	10	0	30
STUDS and LINKS, &c., comprising Collar Stud, 3 Shirt front Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Links	55	0	80
Shirt front Studs, set of 3 in case	13	8	18
LINKS, all gold, per pair, in case	35	0	60
GOLD WEDDING RINGS	25	0	30
PEARL NECKLETS	225	0	360
PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES	...		...
COMBINED PINS and STUDS	...		...
GOLD-MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	18	0	27
GOLD WHISTLES	27	0	35
GOLD COMPASSES	40	0	75
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EAR-TOPS	150	0	300

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	Rs.	a.	Rs.
BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased .....from	5	0	36
LOCKETS, plain, engraved or chased	7	0	22
NECKLETS	15	0	60
COLLARETTES	40	0	60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings	12	0	26
EARRINGS	3	0	6
BROOCHES	4	8	16
SCARF PINS	1	0	7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	10	8	18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	9	0	17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	6	0	18
TOOTH PICKS	2	4	5-8
STUDS, LINKS and COLLAR-STUDS	10	0	16

	Rs.	a.	Rs.
SMELLING BOTTLES.....from	5	0	7-
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES	12	0	32
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES	10	0	33
SILVER WRITING SETS	36	0	45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS	6	0	9
SILVER WHISTLES	6	0	7-8
SILVER MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	1	8	5
SILVER MOUNTED GLOVE STRETCHERS	31	8	each.
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS	27	0	each.
GENTS' SILVER CARD CASES	25	0	37-8
LADIES' SILVER CARD CASES	40	0	75
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GOBLETS .....from	110	0	200
SALT CELLARS, set of 4 and 6, in case	85	0	160
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case	60	0	70
KNIFE, FORK, SPOON and NAPKIN RING, in case	70	0	100
FORKS and SPOON, in case	35	0	40
MUGS	45	0	90
TEA, COFFEE or ICE SPOONS	50	0	65
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PAP BOWLS and SPOONS	85	0	95
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CIGARETTE CASES	27	0	45
CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES	65	0	75
CIGAR CASES	95	0	105
CIGAR CASES and MATCH BOXES	...		...
CIGAR CASE, CIGARETTE CASE, and MATCH BOX	150	0	200
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"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL,

VERY IMPORTANT TO

STUDENTS AND CANDIDATES

PREPARING FOR EXAMINATIONS!!

EFFECTUALLY BANISHES NERVOUSNESS.

THIS Preparation has been known to satisfactorily "Brace-up" numerous Candidates, who would certainly have failed without it, and not only so, but several highly Nervous Individuals taking the CORDIAL in the manner directed, have not merely lost all signs of their NERVOUSNESS, but have even passed difficult Musical and other Examinations, gaining highest Honours.

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NERVINE TONIC, BRAIN INVIGORATOR, AND HEALTH REVIVER.

Largely prescribed and used in Europe, America and other Civilized Countries.

Every Student who has the least likelihood of getting nervous at the time of Examination is strongly recommended to use this Remedy before appearing.

IT HELPS MEMORY, RESTORES VITALITY, AND STRENGTHENS THE NERVE AND BRAIN POWER.

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A NATURAL SOLERA SHERRY,
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THIS WINE is dry but soft on the palate, combining great flavour with delicacy of bouquet.

Its purity is certified by the following analysis of DR. STEVENSON MACADAM;—

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The "LA TORRE" Sherry is well adapted for general use, and is a tonic which may be safely employed by those suffering from a weak digestion.

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Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 24-0.

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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Rare Old, Black Capsule		53	0
Four Stars ****	Very Superior Old	42	8
Three Stars ***	Choice Pale	37	4
Two Stars **	Fine Pale	34	0
One Star *	Pale, Good "Peg"	31	0
Tricoche & Co.		27	12
Bernardin and Fils		28	0
Francois Marcel's		27	0
Frederic Valentin's		26	8
Red Capsule		27	12
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Lefavre & Co.'s ***		17	8
Do. do. *		16	12
Do. do. *	in flasks 2 doz.	18	12
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Eleven Years Old	The	42	8
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"Glentromie"		24	0
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D. W. D. Co.'s	"Three Shamrock"	30	8
Do.	"One Shamrock"	28	0
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	Rs.	a.
Partially gilt Galley with Flowing Sail, fluttering Pennon, and fascinating Female figure reclining at the helm	70	0
An elegant Classical Vase with Mermaid handles, on oval stand, oxidized, partially gilt and enamelled	40	0
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A partially gilt Standish, with two Ruby Bottles, Penrack and Call Bell	45	0
Electroplated Standish, Pedestal centre, surmounted by miniature model of Ancient Galley, supported on the shoulders of a Mermaid with two tails, and fitted with two crystal Ink-bottles	27	0
Plain Electroplated Acanthus-bordered Standish with Penrack, Wafer Dish and two cut crystal Bottles	9	0
Partial gilt Presentation Inkstand, allegorical design, Commerce personified by a Female, with two cut crystal Bottles, Call Bell, Penrack and semicircular Blotter	110	0
Ditto do, representing Justice	110	0

Some of our Artist's symbols are too obscure for us to attempt an interpretation with any confidence; for instance, in one large and striking composition in Electroplate the central figure is that of a muscular Boy not over-burdened with clothes, upholding a terrestrial Globe evidently much too heavy for him. Two Anchors are utilized as a Penrack; on the top of the Inkbottle are the winged Caducis of Mercury; while the third item, which completes the equipment, is a most modern patent spring Call-bell. 100 0

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Cleverly modelled figures on marble base	Greyhound		9	0
Do.	do.	Sailor	9	0
Do.	do.	Sculler	9	0
Do.	do.	Horse	14	0
Do.	do.	Negro	15	0

Statuette on partial gilt pedestal, oxidized Cupid dressed in a quiver and arrows, with a rose in one hand, lamenting over the pricked thumb of the other one 30 0

CIGAR LIGHTER.

Grotesque Negro and Cresset, electro-plated and oxidized, with red glass in cresset, which serves to hold the spirit to feed the cotton wick 9 0

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Electro-plated Set of 5 Pieces, viz., round Tray, with Tobacco Vase, flat Candlestick, Ash Receiver and Match-box holder 45 0

Locomotive Model. The Cigars are kept in the Fire-box, the Spills in the Funnel, and Cigarettes in the other place. The body of the engine is of polished ebony, with electro-plated mountings. Where the driver stands there is also a receptacle for Matches, and a renewable slip of composition for striking them on. It runs round the table at sufficient speed without getting up steam 36 0

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

RIFLEMEN'S

AND CALL AND SEE MANY NEW AND USEFUL ITEMS.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

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GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore:
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore:
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting.
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore:
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing rapping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," as well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Re. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Mazbat.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanlly, S. Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ART OF SWITCH-BACKERY,

To be introduced on a scale of magnificence never before thought of anywhere.

THE

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY,

on the Esplanade in Hornby Road.

GRAND OPENING,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,

NOVEMBER 13.

THE MOST FASCINATING PASTIME EVER INTRODUCED,

SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.

Grand Attractions, Billiard Tables, Swings, Panoramas, Refreshment Bars, Magnificent Illuminations, Exciting Tug of War,

BY KIND PERMISSION OF

The COLONELS and OFFICERS

of the

ROYAL ARTILLERY,

GLOSTER REGIMENT,

MARINE BATTALION,

and the

4th BOMBAY RIFLES.

20,000 Persons are expected to visit the SWITCHBACK RAILWAY, on WEDNESDAY, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

PRICES.

Admission ..... 2 Annas.

Special Enclosure ..... 8 „

Switchback Double Journey 8 „

EVERYBODY INVITED.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA...	Boothby ...	5,000	23th Nov.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favou ite passenger steamer, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comf rt for First-class Passengers. The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage. Fares to Marseilles very moderate. Voyage not expected to exceed 20 days. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles) or to Liverpool by sea all the way.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "ATRATO," arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1889.

MR JOSEPH TINTNER has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1889.

WM. TAYLOR, JR., & CO. (LIMITED).

OIL, COLOUR, AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

WE beg to notify that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the above Firm, and are prepared to TAKE INDENTS for their Goods.

ELLIOTT, WALLACE & Co.

Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of Shree Laxmee Venktesh, near Bazar Gate, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos, at "RATHA JATRA," which will take place TO-DAY, the 12th instant, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 11th November 1889.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

SUCH of the FREE-BOARDERSHIPS in the above School as will fall Vacant after the results of the various University Examinations are known, will be filled up in December next. Applications for the same will be received by the undersigned up to 15th December. For further particulars and forms of application apply to

RAMDAS LUDHA, Secretary, G. T. Charities.

Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, 5th Nov. 1889.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHADEW *alias* BABOOROW ABBAJEE KALE has contracted to purchase from DAMODHUR DAGUDOBA MALUTKER SHIMPI, All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendaree land, situate in Withalwady Cross Lane or Telwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 791 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under old No. 6) and new No. 13, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East, Withalwady Cross Lane or Telwady Lane, on or towards the West a passage, on or towards the North by the property of Kursandass Kanjee, and on or towards the South the property partly of Hajeelal Cassum and partly by the property of Nana Hariba, and which said vacant piece of Fazendaree land was and is now in the possession and in the occupation of the said Damodhur Dagudoba Malutker Shimpi. Any person or persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid land, whether by way of mortgage, gift or otherwise, or any due or dues of Fazendar against the said land, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any such there be.—Dated this 11th day of November 1889.

MAHADEW *alias* BABOOROW ABBAJE KALE, Purchaser.

Kalbadavic No. 64.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

ART OF PATINAGE

to be introduced on a scale of magnificence never before thought of in Bombay.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER-SKATING RINK,

ON THE ESPLANADE,

Opposite the Victoria Railway Terminus.

FIRST GRAND OPENING

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

at 8-30 p.m. Nov. 13th.

LOVERS OF THE

FASCINATING PASTIME

OF

ROLLER-SKATING

will find

THE SKATES, THE FLOOR,

and the entire Equipments of the "COLUMBIA"

SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.

3,000 PAIRS OF THE FINEST AMERICAN SKATES.

10,000 square feet of beautifully smooth skating surface, laid with the finest selected 2 by 2 Teak, and uninterrupted by a single post or break.

20,000 JAPANESE LANTERNS, PANELS, FANS, AND PARSOLS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DECORATIONS.

Brilliantly illuminated with Electric Light.

The coolest place of amusement in Bombay.

The Full Volunteer Band in attendance.

ADMISSION for those who do not have invitation (of which a limited number only have been issued) will be Two Rupees.

4,000 Persons, Europeans, the Elite of Bombay, are expected to visit the Rink on Wednesday Night, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

H. A. SIMMONS, Proprietor and Manager.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

'XMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
XMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
'XMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,

From the BEST and WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS of the DAY

AND OF

INNUMERABLE SPECIAL DESIGNS and VARIETIES

to SELECT from

For the SEASON 1889-90.

AN UNDISCOVERED REMEDY!

GREAT RELIEF

FOR

DISAPPOINTMENT!!!

In consequence of MESSRS. COOPER MADON & CO., LD., STOPPING the supplies of their SUBSCRIBERS to EUROPEAN PAPERS and PERIODICALS, there is a CONSTANT INFLUX of SUBSCRIBERS TO

THE MOST RELIABLE, REGULAR, AND PROMPT FIRM OF

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

who have hitherto MAINTAINED THEIR REPUTATION in face of KEEN COMPETITION and GREAT FALL in EXCHANGE, and have been now REGISTERING

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1890.

We beg to remind respectfully our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS, both here and up-country, also the INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS for the NEXT YEAR, that all Orders for EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1890, are now being booked by us, and MUST BE REGISTERED before the 20th NOVEMBER current.

The EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE enjoyed by this FIRM is, we trust, a sufficient GUARANTEE to INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS that their ORDERS will be EXECUTED WITH CARE and PROMPTITUDE, as testified by the following:—

Bombay Club, 20th September, 1889.

. . . . I have the pleasure to state that you have carried out PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY your first contract for the supply of EUROPEAN PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS to the CLUB during the past six months.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HAWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

Before getting your SUBSCRIPTIONS REGISTERED elsewhere, ask for our REVISED and ENLARGED PRICE LIST of EUROPEAN and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1889-90, as OUR RATES will COMPARE FAVOURABLY.

LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!!
1890.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES!
OFFICE DIARIES!!
POCKET DIARIES!!!

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOW STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ANY ONE having any claim on the Estate of the late Veterinary Surgeon T. POTTINGER, A. V. D., is requested to send the same, giving full particulars to Major TOTTENHAM, Royal Fusiliers, as soon as possible. No claims will be considered, received after 8th December, 1889.

By order of the Committee, FRED. TOTTENHAM, Major, Royal Fusiliers President.

NOTICE.

ANY ONE OWING any Money to, or having any Property of the late Veterinary Surgeon T. POTTINGER, A. V. D., is hereby requested to communicate with Major TOTTENHAM, Royal Fusiliers, Poona.

FRED. TOTTENHAM, Major, R. F., President of Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 9th Nov. 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE undersigned invite offers for the purchase of the entire business of the above Company, or for the purchase of any particular establishment or branch of it. Apply for particulars at the registered office of the Company, No. 47, Rampart Row, Bombay.

P. S. KHAREGAT, R. E. KOHEYAR, Liquidators.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of the 18th November 1889, for CONTRACTS for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for one and five (1 and 5) years, commencing from 1st April 1890.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above office:—

CLOTH, COTTON, of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for making Mattresses and Pillow Cases, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals.

BLANKETS of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals; Native Troops in Hospitals only.

H. CLOWES, Lieut., For Commissary-General.

Commay.-General's Office, Poona, September 28, 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 8th and 16th November 1889, for the supply to this Company of 500 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON first-class TEAK LOGS, required for the Locomotive and Carriage Department.

The price should include delivery, either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber," and each Tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be considered.

All securities must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 7th November 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, SHIBSHANKAR.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving. W. G. Brodie, Esq. T. E. Davies, Esq. J. F. Holliday, Esq. Hon. B. Layton. S. C. Michaelson, Esq. J. S. Moses, Esq. L. Poesnecker, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq. E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,230
RESERVE FUND	£120,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, H. CHALMERS, Manager.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1888	£955,030

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 4½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured less as either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	3	1881	£4,673,229	5 1
1876	£3,494,950	1 6	1886	£5,672,040	17 3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be acredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pot.	962½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai ..	60,000	$125	All	...	£35
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	175

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 19	...	at 5 p.c	142)

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75		1,17
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		405
Brunl's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20		132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265		415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130		1,12)
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...			23)
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	6,500	Rs. 0		1,160
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80		530
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500	Rs. 25		44)
Manmar Manuf. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25		210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0		55
Motuail Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50		422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45		595
New Indian Press....	1,000	125	125	Rs 11		90xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	500	All	Rs. 40		310
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50		50)
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50		470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	800	500	50	Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		595xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400		250			250 xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75		80)
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90		939
Prince of Wales.....	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,75

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	4,000			1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R		375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100		2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld....	11,000	500	500		...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000		..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125		..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,620	100	1,000	Rs. 20		555
Bellary S. & W. Mill	2711	50	500	Rs. 25		150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	50	Rs. 25		44)
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000			630
Bombay United S. & W. Co. Manufacturing Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3		730
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50		1015
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0		1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25		680
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1		645
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		510
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,000	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25		515
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,445½	50	50	Rs. 2(		69½
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		545xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20		130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	...		...
Gunerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...		83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		815
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...		675
Jitingruhat Mill Co..	700	575	50	Rs. 37		725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10		710
Indian Mfg Co., Ld....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2		530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	91	25	Rs. 1		302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2		700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased	600	5½	...			10
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	1,483	22	22	Rs. 1		785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		920
Khandesh S. & W.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		610
Khatteo Mahajee S. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		610
Lukhmidas Khimjee ..	1,000	90	100	Rs. 50		885
Leopold S. Bleaching	2,500	0	100	Rs. 5		162
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100		1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		675
Mahavala Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7		105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5		127½
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75		1,62
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,165
Great Eastern	1,300	10	100			10
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		71)
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	...		25)
Bombay India S.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½		290xd
Bombay Mills Co.,	1,000	50	250	Rs.		60
Bombay S.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,070
Bombay S.	2,189		125			30
Bombay Co.,	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		810
[illegible]	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		1,10
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000	25		1,59
[illegible]	1,716	50	500	...		570
[illegible]		10	1,000	Rs. 50		1,30
[illegible]		1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		41)
[illegible]		250	252	Rs. 15		200
[illegible]			500	...		380
[illegible]			1,000	Rs. 40		785
[illegible]			...			260
[illegible]			...		25	405
[illegible]			...			...
[illegible]			14,717			1,91,89,144
[illegible]			5,00,30,914			5,01,17,815

RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public is warned in medical and other ... using hair renewers and restorers ... being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 7 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Atrato (s), from London; and Rockcliff (s), Barrydock.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Patna (s), for Persian Gulf; and Kapurthala (s), Zanzibar, &c.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 2nd November 1889, shows a decrease to date of Rs. 56,957 in receipts.

LOST A DIAMOND RING.—Mrs. Alvaria Gondell, residing at Arthur Road, Parel, reports the loss of a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 150, on Saturday last.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 2nd November 1889 shows a decrease to date of Rs. 2,04,180 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 13th November, the charges on foreign money-orders and British postal orders will be regulated by schedule 31, *viz.*, Is. 4½d. per rupee.

LOST EMERALD.—Chugunlall Mugunlall, a broker, residing at Boleshwar, reports having dropped a large emerald, valued, at Rs. 1,500, somewhere about the Fort on the 6th instant.

LOST A NECK ORNAMENT.—Syajee Ashana, residing at Camatesepoora 13th Street, reports that on the 8th inst. his daughter, aged nine years, lost a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 250.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be a game this evening commencing at 4-45:—*Stripes*—Messrs. Barton, Summer, Lovett, and Hume, *vs. White.*—Mr. Graham, Capt. Baxter, and Messrs. Steel and Cobbold.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Parulia, entered the dock on Friday last; the s. s. Knight of St. George, on Sunday last; and the s. s. Atrato, yesterday. The steamers Parulia and King Arthur left it on Saturday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Belgravia entered the dock on Friday last; and the s. s. Deccan on Sunday last. The s. s. Bisagno left the dock on Friday last; and the steamers Maria Teresa and Manilla on Saturday last.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at 5-30, in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo St., when Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S., will read a paper entitled "Down the Coast."

A GIRL ROBBED.—As a Hindoo girl, aged nine years, named Ladoo, residing at Parel Road, on Friday noon last, was going towards the Dinshaw Mills, a Hindoo snatched from her neck a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 5, and ran off with it.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, residing at Nepean Sea Road, reported that a peon named Rama Gunnoo, to whom he gave a bill for Rs. 62-8, to recover on the 4th instant, has absconded with the amount after recovering it.

LOST IN A TANK.—While a Hindoo named Jairam Dyal was washing in a tank at the Walkeshwar temple a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 200, fell from his neck into it on Friday last. Every effort was made by the owner to recover the ornament but without success.

FALL OF A SHED.—A shed 80 feet by 10 feet and 10 feet high belonging to Runchordass Motilal of Bholeshwar, situated at the back of a chawl on the Baboola Tank Road, and recently erected, fell in on Sunday afternoon. An old man, named Jowla Rymon was slightly injured by a tile striking him on the head.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March	Pestal.....M. Curry.
Overture	Medea.....Cherubini.
Grand Selection	Bohemian Girl.....M. Balfe.
Valse	Wien Mein Sinn.....Strauss.
Operatic Selection	from Parisina.....Donizetti.
Galop	The Tourist's.....Fredhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Blue Line Down	.....	1½	C050372
Yellow Line Up	.....	1	C703769
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line Down	.....	2	C093953
,, ,, ,,	.....	,,	C093047
Special ,, ,,	.....	,,	C091138
Brown ,, ,,	.....	,,	C024373
Special ,, ,,	.....	1½	C162381
Blue ,, ,,	.....	,,	C051322
,, ,, Up	.....	,,	C029473
Special ,, Down	.....	1	D287647
,, ,, ,,	.....	,,	D164907
,, ,, ,,	.....	,,	C908927
Yellow ,, ,,	.....	,,	C739306
Brown ,, Down	.....	,,	C596746
Lavender ,, ,,	.....	,,	C454144
Red ,, Up	.....	,,	C312875
Special ,, ,,	.....	½	C215042

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Suggon Wittoo, a discharged soldier from the 20th Native Infantry Regiment, on the strength of the Army Reserve who came to Bombay on Saturday evening by the B. B. & C. I. railway from Deesa went to the house of his mother-in-law at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, and asked his wife, Cassee, to go with him to his native country. She refused, and after he had waited a while, he followed her into her room and shot her on the left side of her neck with a double-barrel pistol. She ran out screaming. He followed, but was seized by some men who were seated on a wall near by. They took the pistol from him. The barrel was found to be loaded and the trigger cocked. The man was made over to the police, and the woman removed to the J. J. Hospital, when a slug was extracted from the wound. Suggon Wittoo states that he got the pistol in Afghanistan when there during the Afghan war, and that he shot his wife on account of her infidelity. Suggon was yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with attempting to commit murder by shooting his wife with a pistol on the 9th instant. As the injured woman is laid up in hospital the case was postponed for hearing to the 25th instant, and the accused was remanded to jail.

THE Magpie, a new gun-boat recently built at Pembroke, has had to return to Plymouth owing to serious defects being discovered. She went out only on Oct. 21 for a ten days' cruise in the Channel in order to thoroughly test her sea-going qualities, but had to return in consequence of its being found that her tubes leaked so badly that she could not be kept at sea under steam.

WHY does not Mrs. Burnett follow the excellen example of Moliere, and reply, "Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve"? asks *Truth*. Among the literary giants who have been convicted of the most flagrant plagiarism are Shakespeare, Virgil, Racine, Corneille, Voltaire, Tasso, Sheridan, Sterne, Lamartine, and Dumas; to which list may be added the names of Scott and Balzac, the former having copied one of the best scenes in "Kenilworth" from the "Egmont" of Goethe; while Balzac calmly appropriated for one of his most successful novels an entire chapter of Lord Lytton's "Disowned." Macaulay was indebted to Horace Walpole's curious traveller from Lima for the idea of his famous New Zealander.

A LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, so and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing, soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth, and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

THE case in which Mr. P. V. DeSouza charges Messrs. F. Saldhana and E. Tuscano with defamation by imputing disgraceful and dishonourable conduct to him in a pamphlet entitled "Parthian Shots," came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. P. V. De Souza, the complainant, was called, and stated:—I am a signaller in the Government Telegraph Department. I reside at Cavel, Kalbadavie. I took part in an entertainment got up during last monsoon by the Instituto-Luso Indiano, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. It was largely attended. I organised it, but it was under the direction of the managing committee. I was asked to do so by the managing committee. My initials are known to be P. V. by my acquaintances. No one else connected with the entertainment have those initials. I saw the last witness selling copies of "Parthian Shots" in Cavel in an open space. I looked at the pamphlets, which were called "Parthian Shots" and were in English. I read one and acquired a copy. I bought three or four from the last witness, Caitan Fernandez, and others were given to me. They were all the same. This is one of those pamphlets (produced). When I saw P. V. referred to, I knew it was myself. I asked Caitan Fernandes where these pamphlets came from, and he took me to Tuscano's residence. I found him. I asked him if he had given the pamphlets to Caitan. Tuscano said that he had given them to the boy. Mr. Usbaldo Viegas and Mr. Leo D'Souza, and one Mr. Mascarenhas, were there. I had called them. The imputations made against me in these pamphlets are wholly untrue. My action in getting up this entertainment was not due to spiteful feelings. I did it for the benefit of the institute. The proceeds of the entertainment were to be devoted to the building of a hall. It is not true that I am hand and glove with a party which has aspersed fair reputations or has introduced dissensions. All the performers at this entertainment were amateurs. Three ladies took part in the performance. It is not true that there was the least impropriety in anything that took place behind the scenes. Before I saw this pamphlet I had heard rumours about improprieties behind the scenes. When those rumours came to my ears I said they were untrue.

Usbaldo Viegas was next called, and said that he purchased a copy of the pamphlet "Parthian Shots," and considered that P. V. referred to the complainant. He also corroborated the last witness.

Mr. Brown said that ended the case against accused No. 2, and that he would proceed with the case against accused No 1.

Shamrao Morojee Kirtikar was called and said he knew F. Saldanha. On the 22nd August last he went to witness and asked him to keep at J. Brothers copies of a novel for sale on commission. As they were novels, witness consented, and received a couple of letters from Saldanha in connection with them.

Moreshwar Jaiker, manager of J. Brothers, was next called, and said that about 400 of the pamphlets were kept at his shop for sale.

The complainant was recalled and stated that in consequence of what he heard he went to the shop of J. Brothers to purchase a pamphlet. He could not get any, as the clerk would not give him one.

He did not see any pamphlets there.

Bhugwantrao Narrain, a clerk in the service of Messrs. J. Brothers, was called and proved the receipt of 400 "Parthian Shots" for sale at his shop; the sale of which was afterwards stopped.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said nothing in the first paragraph headed "The Hero of the Piece," imputed disgraceful or dishonourable conduct. The whole of the paragraph headed "Local Hits" he considered imputed such conduct to him.

Cross-examination was then proceeded with, and the case was postponed.

CRICKET.

THE INDEPENDENT C. C. *VS.* THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A CRICKET MATCH was played between the Independent Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club on Sunday last, on the Esplanade, which resulted in the defeat of the former by 39 runs, according to the result of the first innings. The Independents batted first and scored 89 runs. Messrs. B. Dalal, N. C. Bapasola, and N. Panthaki indeed showed faultless cricket, contributing 38, 20, and 13 runs respectively. Mr. B. Dalal hit one for five, six for four, one for two, and the rest for one. Mr. Bapasola also hit soundly for five runs. The Independents might not have lost the game but for their loose fielding. Mr. Dinshaw Tapia's absence being another cause. The opposite party scored 128 runs, the chief contributors being Messrs. H. D. Mehta, D. E. Mody, J. E. Reporter, S. M. Motishaw, and M. R. Wadia, who contributed 48, 18, 18, 10, and 13 runs respectively. They each made a creditable display. The bowling on each side was good. The following is the score:—

INDEPENDENT CRICKET CLUB.

N Panthaki c and b Mody	13
B Daroowala c and b Secretary	6
B Dalal b Reporter	38
D Writer b Reporter	0
D Daroowala b Secretary	1
P Affimwala c and b Reporter	0
M Billiardmaker b Reporter	0
N Bapasola c and b Mody	20
B Lala run out, b Reporter	2
P Kentinwala b Reporter	1
P Bamjee b Reporter	0
D Unwala not out	5
Extras	3
Total...	89

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB.

B. R. Patell, b Writer	0
H. D. Mehta, b Dalal	48
J. N. Bahdurjee, b Unwala	0
M. R. Wadia, c and b Dalal	13
D. E. Mody, b Writer	18
F. Bode c Bapasola b Writer	0
J. E. Reporter, b Bapasola	18
H. B. Masani, b Writer	2
S. M. Motishaw, not out	16
D. F. Jassawala, b Bapasola	0
P. N. Secretary, b Writer	5
Doctor, b by Bapasola	1
Extras	7
Total...	128

THE Indian papers according to a home contemporary "are eagerly discussing the impending vacancies in the Bombay command and the Indian command. The Duke of Connaught does not quit Bombay for five months, and Sir Frederick Roberts has another year to serve, so that all these speculations are decidedly premature. I fancy, however, that it is tolerably certain that Sir Evelyn Wood will go to India next year, in order to make a vacancy for the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot."

THE Emperor of Russia is in a state of panic which can neither be imagined nor described. It was given out that he would be the guest of the German Emperor at the Marble Palace, Potsdam; and when all kinds of expensive preparations had been made there, he decided that he would be safer in Berlin; and a large sum was expended in arranging for his reception at the Schloss. Finally, only one day before the Emperor arrived, Count Schouvaloff received a telegram from Copenhagen to intimate that his Majesty would alight at the Russian Embassy, and the message was quickly followed by the arrival of the Imperial workmen, seven in number, who now go in advance of the Emperor whenever and wherever he travels. There are two carpenters, two masons two locksmiths, and a foreman. They most carefully examine the chimneys, locks, flooring, walls, and furniture of the house which the Emperor is to occupy, and his own apartments are subjected to a most rigorous search. The chimneys are objects of special attention, and every flue which leads to a room which the Emperor is likely to enter, is thoroughly barred both top and bottom; and, as if these precautions were not sufficient, police agents from St. Petersburg patrol the roof both night and day. Both in appearance and in manner the Emperor has become a Muscovite of the old Cossack type. He is a colossal figure, being a giant both in height and in girth, quite bald, with a flat nose, an immense sweeping moustache, and a stupendous beard, which flows over his chest.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company. Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Rockliff, 1,477 tons, Captain Donovan, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Barrydock with 3,083 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh, and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kuparthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, via Aden with a general cargo, Mr Rodrigues, one lady and a boy as cabin passengers and 66 deck passengers on board.

THE s s Atrato, 2,055 tons, Captain Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London via Malta, Port Said, and Suez with 1,028 packages of gunpowder, cartridges, guncotton, &c. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir, and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Knight of St George	1934	Durant	A	K Nixon & Co
,, Clio	1779	Rean	F	F Muir & Co
,, Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Korbella	1937	Templeton	M	Mackenzie & Co
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sl Hot	O	M Maritimes & Co.
,, Tanjore	1401	Raffin	Q	H Cassum

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. Belgravia	3375	Boothby	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Deccan	2091	Atkinson	4	H Cassum
,, Venetia	1689	Hasell wood.	5	P & O Co
,, Kapurthala.	671	Turner	6	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Imperator	2441	Bochtinger	7	A-H Lloyds & Co
,, Elektra	2096	Lassich	8	A-H Lloyds & Co
,, Idar	2595	Blend	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Atrato (s)	Gordon	London, Oct 12
	Rockliff (s)	Donovan	Barrydock, Oct 11

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Patna (s)	Icely	Persian Gulf
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi
,, Peshawar, for London, &c
,, Belgravia, for Liverpool, &c
,, Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Dane, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Dept, from furlough, from England.
Marks, Surgeon, Bengal, Indian Medical Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Harrington, Surgn, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Schneider, Captain, Bo, 2nd P W O Grenadiers, from leave, from England.
Dixon, Lieut, Bo, R Lanc Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Childe, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Peshin.
Montgomery, Lieut, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 9.

Pearse, Lieut, Ms, 17th Ms Infty, from sick leave, from Europe.
Chitty, Lieut, Bo, 19th Bo Infty, from sick leave, from Europe.
Hutchinson, Lieut, Bengal 1st Bn, The Connaught Rangers, from leave, from England.
Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
McIvor, Brigdr-Genl, Bengal, Comdg, Punjab F Force, from sick leave, from England.
Colliagwood, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, from leave, from England.
Skene, Lieut-Col, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Marshall, Col, Bengal, Civil Employ (Punjab), from leave, from England.
Morris, Capt, Bengal, 7th Bo I, from leave, from England.
Chubley, Col, Ms, 2nd M I, to join 2nd M F, from England.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Jubulpore.

NOVEMBER, 10.

Johnstone, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Northampton Regt, to join, T S C, from Singapore.
Elliot, Maj, Bengal, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

NOVEMBER, 11.

Hojel, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Dunn, Capt, Bengal, on duty, to Simla.

NOVEMBER 9.

McIvor, Bd Genl, Bengal, Comdg, Punjab F Force, on duty, to Abbottabad.
Skene, Lt-Col, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, on duty, to Fort White.
Morris, Capt, Bengal, 7th B I, on duty, to Saugor.
Griffith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.

NOVEMBER 10.

Kincaid, 2nd Lt, Ms, RE, on duty, to Madras.
Stevens, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Bedford, on duty, to Secunderabad.
White, Capt, Bo Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Dunsterville, Capt, Bo RA, on duty, to Quetta.

NOVEMBER 11.

Crosthwaite, Col, R A, on duty, to Mhow.
Colliagwood, Major, Bo Lanc Fus, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Dixon, Lt, Bo R Lanc Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Hutchinson, Lt, Bengal, 1st Bn The Connaught Rangers, on expiration of leave, to Dinapore.
Chubley, Col, Ms, 2nd N I, on duty, to Pokoko, Burmah.

NOVEMBER 12.

Lane, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Hyderbad Cont, on leave, to Hingoli.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 12th November, 1889.

1. There will be drills at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
P and O Dockyard—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m
Byculla Scottish School—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.
St. Peter's School, Mazagon—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4-p.m.
St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road—Tuesdays at 4-15-p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15-a.m.
Cathedral High School—Mondays 3 to 4 p.m. and Thursdays 4 to 4 30-p.m.
John Connon School—Wednesdays and Fridays 4 to 5 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company Drill for officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30-a.m on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

3. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class firing before Christmas.

4. The following Extract from General Orders, dated Bombay Castle, 5th November 1889, is published for information:—No 561—Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be Second Lieutenant—Lance Sergeant John Henry Furneax.

There will be drill for A Company every Wednesday until further orders at 6-30 a.m. at the Oval—Uniform—Red, white or khaki.

By order.

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,

Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, November 12th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—To-day (Tuesday) 12th and Thursday, 14th—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

2. The proficiency class will be held at Headquarters on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6-30 p.m.

3. On Saturday, the 16th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12·5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress, Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

By Order.
J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maxium (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and low west temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| Stations. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours. | Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day. | Humidity. | Clo

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MATHERAN.—WANTED Furnished BUNGALOW, Four or Five Rooms, for two months. Address stating terms "P.," care of this office.

WANTED for Busreh, a PORTUGUESE or PARSEE CLERK. Must have a knowledge of accounts, and good handwriting. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to No. 150, care of this paper.

WANTED by a practical Engineer, Brower and Distiller, an ENGAGEMENT; or in any capacity where his services would be useful. Large experience at Home and in India. Good testimonials, &c. Address ENGINEER, Tellicherry.

REQUIRED—A smart INDENT CLERK who can also act as Salesman. Address W., care of this paper, stating salary expected.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

TO BE LET, part of a Bungalow, furnished, from 15th inst. For particulars apply to Mrs. A. KILLEN, Shamrock Villa, Laonwli.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay. Large, airy suites of Apartments available at moderate rms. Bedrooms facing the sea and having the westerly eze.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, the BUNGALOW called "THE BYKE." For particulars apply to Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 32 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

OUR new Packets of 25 'Xmas Cards for Annas 8; and 50 'Xmas Cards for Re. 1, beats everything yet offered to the public for value. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

H. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.—Excellent Photographic Views of the Prince leaving Apollo Bunder, can be obtained at the Photo Studio School of Art, Bombay, at Rs. 2 each.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us, of the finest selected and well-matured Java tobacco only, and all lovers of Java brand should give them a trial.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMONGST EUROPEANS, MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a specific for all kinds of Dysentery, as appears from numerous telegraphic and other orders that are received for them from all parts of the world. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high positions see handbills. Price 4 and 8 Annas per phial.—S. S MOTIVALA, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S Arrival at the Apollo Bunder. Orders for Copies registered at BOURNE and SHEPHERD, 19 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—TO SUB-LET at once the Rajputana Hotel, Ajmere. Beautifully furnished, and doing a very fair business. Proprietress retiring from business. Cash required Rs. 5,000, worth Rs. 10,000. Proprietress, S. RICE, Ajmere.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

A FAVORABLE INVESTMENT.—The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HOTEL, Secunderabad, owing to failing health of Proprietor. Apply "K," care of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles, &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 10 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, Single-poled, Roaties, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana

TENNIS! TENNIS! Ayres' Championship Tennis Balls, Rs. 9-8 per doz. Slaikat's Bats, from Rs. 3 each. WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIME-PIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Re. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Komp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)

27, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A FRIEND AT HOME.

MESSRS. R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, have been instructed to register orders for BOXES of TEA from

NEWTON'S CELEBRATED "CHAHPORE" TEA ESTATE,

KANGRA VALLEY,

For delivery at any address in the United Kingdom, at the following low rates:—

5 lbs.	"Orange Pekoe"	Tea.....	Rs.	10	0
10 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	18	0
20 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	30	0
5 „	"Universal Mixture"		„ ..... „	9	0
10 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	16	0
20 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	25	0

FOR CASH PAID IN BOMBAY.

Packages will be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at above rates, including duty, which amounts to Annas Six per pound. Constituents desiring to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of making their Home friends an acceptable X'mas present are requested to register their orders at once, as all boxes ordered will be shipped by P. and O. steamer leaving Bombay about 29th November next, so as to be in time for delivery on or before X'mas Day. Constituents are invited to compare the favorable terms now offered against those of any other dealers. Early orders solicited to avoid disappointment.

Address R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

SOLE AGENTS,

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.
(The Estate of Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback.)

By order of Bai Dhabai, widow, the administratrix of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, time and place, the following valuable landed properties, viz.:—

LOT No. 2.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate at Colaba, in the city and registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 23, new No. 1920, old survey No. 17, new survey No. 9675, and containing by admeasurement 3024 square yards, together with the buildings and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 205, and street No. 259, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea-shore or sea-beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Government Light House, on or towards the north by other property belonging to the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, being the property hereinafter thirdly described, and on or towards the south by the property hereinabove firstly described, and are now in the occupation of W. Laythorpe, Esq.

LOT No. 3.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate at Colaba, in the city and in the registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 22, Collector's new No. 1891?, old survey No. 16, old survey No. 245, new survey No. 9678, and containing by admeasurement 2,596 square yards, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 205, and street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea-shore or sea-beach, on or towards the west by the public Road leading to the Government Light House, on or towards the north partly by the land forming the Government Timber yard, and partly by the sea-shore, and on or towards the south by the property hereinabove secondly described, and are now in the occupation of J. Hill, Esq.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 14th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that pieces of land of the quit and ground-rent tenure, situate at and on the west side of Moodikhana Street, in the city and the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 768 and new No. a-3993, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2/89, street No. 172, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east, by the Modykhana Street, on or towards the west by the property now or formerly of Mopla Chowkean Kolat Bayachee Kaca on or towards the north by Chuna Street, and on or towards the south by the property now or formerly of Haji Abdool Nubee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the estate of the said Pestanjee Merwanjee Tuback.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 12, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

LONDON financial quotations were unaltered on Saturday, as were also those for General Produce; and our report under that evening's date contained the latest news concerning Cotton from Liverpool and America.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,33,716
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	2,008
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	4,65,214
Government Securities	Inc.	„	1,03,240
Loans	Inc.	„	2,63,258
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	1,31,249
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	2,02,550
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	1,25,573

It was not thought necessary to make any change in the Bank's rates of interest and discount on the usual day last week; and the statement issued this afternoon shows that there had been no change to speak of in the direction of the current of money up to last Friday evening, when the Bank closed for the holiday, the Cash Balance showing a falling off of 1½ lakh, as against an increase of 20 lakhs in the previous week. There had, it will be seen, been some further increase during the week in private Deposits, but, on the other hand, there was some addition to Loans, and the item of Bills discount had also increased, so that the trade demand remained about where it was. The demand for accommodation in the open market does not appear to have increased appreciably, and as business continues quiet in almost all its branches, there seems to be no ground for anticipating dearer money until financial needs in connection with the new Cotton crop begin to make themselves felt.

COTTON.—There has been a moderate enquiry for ready new stuff to-day, and over 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands, consisting chiefly of Bengals, at Rs. 185 to Rs. 196; and Julgaum, at Rs. 212½-13 per candy. Some forward contracts have also transpired in "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 214; and Barsee, for March, at Rs. 219. Of old Cotton a few hundred bales of Barsee were taken at Rs. 200. The tone of the market was steady to the close, and quotations show no change.

The only unfavourable items of news in the official telegraphic weather and crop reports issued to-day are that early arrivals at Oomrawattee will show black leaf, and that the dew-fall was insufficient in the Khangaum district; but from all other quarters accounts continue most satisfactory, the picking of the crop being general over the whole of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles; the weather favourable for harvest operations; and the condition of the crop excellent. At Broach the plants were flourishing and in flower, seasonable weather still prevailing; and in all the districts of the Dhollera circle the plants were advanced in flowering, and showing bolls, the crop benefitting by the fine weather.

WHEAT has become firm to-day with rather more enquiry for export; but only a moderate business has transpired, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Under the influence of advices from the other side this market also has been firm and active, and a large business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has been transacted, while prices for those kinds have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., rates for *Gingelly* and other descriptions being unaltered. We quote:—

	Rs. Rs.
Linseed	7-1-6 to 7-9-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-8-0 to 8-10-0 „
do. Cawnpore	8-2-0 to 8-4-0 „
do. Red do.	7-14-0 to 8-0-0 „

FREIGHTS have been quiet but steady at the quotations which ruled last Friday; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, responding to the further advance in silver, reopened this morning at 1-32d. over Friday's closing rates. A moderate amount of ready Merchant's Paper was placed early in the day at 1s. 4 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and for December delivery, at 1s. 5d.; but the rate was soon lost, and 1s. 5d. became the best for ready Bills, and 1s. 5 1-32d. onwards to February. Bills have been sold for April and for May delivery at 1s. 4 15-16d. A fair amount of Bank Telegraphic found buyers at 1s. 4 13-16d. for January-February-March transfer, and 1s. 4 23-32d. was to be had for May. The market closed firm at

Bank Bills on demand 1s. 4 25-32 to 13-16d. per rupee.

Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 5d.	„
France	do.	1 78½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at a decline of ¼ per cent. from Friday's final rates, and the Calcutta quotation for Fours for cash having come 99 1-16, this market continued to drop, closing at 99. For the next account 98¾ was named in the earlier part of the day and 98¾ for the 5th January settlement; but 98 13-16 and 98½ respectively, became eventually the rates; 103 being still nominally quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have been out of enquiry with the exception of Spinning Mill scrip, for which there has been some demand at generally lower rates. Colaba Land and Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 680; Hindustan, Luckmidas Khimji, and Manockji Petit are all Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 815, Rs. 885, and Rs. 1,165, respectively; City of Bombay are Rs. 2½ down at Rs. 1,015 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.—The barometer has fallen briskly or moderately over Sind and the Punjab and very slightly in Ratnagiri; and elsewhere. The pressure has increased mostly in Assam and Burma; distribution has returned to the condition prevailing a few days ago, that is high pressure area has deserted the north-west, and has now centred over the Central Provinces; lowest pressures are reported from Andaman Sea. Winds blow from about normal directions, except Burma, where they are cyclonic; and Madras where it blows north-westerly. The temperature remains low except in Burma, and Bengal where it is slightly excessive. Night temperatures are very low in the central parts of the country and the peninsula. Rainfall is reported in Burma.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 11th Nov. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	1	5	...	39
Suez	11	1	10	1	13

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 11th Nov. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	29	...	2
„ Madras	...	29	...	2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 10 p.m. — p.m.,

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·936
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	69·9
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BISSETT—November 9, at Old Court, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Major W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E, R. S, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FALLE—Nov 1, at Strathmore, St Helier, Jersey, the wife of Captain P. J. Falle, H M's Indian Marine, of a daughter.

HASTINGS—Oct 19, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, wife of Capt W Hastings, B S C, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—Oct 17, at Hayes, Middlesex, wife of Frederick Manier Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRIDGES—ROSKELL—Oct 14, at the Church of the English Martyrs, Preston, James Emile Bridges, of the Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-law, to Marianne Roskell, of Stokyn, Holywell, daughter of late John Roskell.

GILLAN—VAN BAERLE—Oct 10, at Carmunnock, by the Rev G G Gillan, M.A, father of the bridegroom, Robert Woodburn Gillan, Indian Civil Service, barrister-at-law, to Mary Emma Caroline, only daughter of William Hislop Van Baerle, and grand-daughter of the late Louis Van Baerle, of Brussels.

KIRKPATRICK—BAILLIE—Oct 12, at the Hotel de Ville, and subsequently at the Church of the Resurrection, Brussels, by the Rev J C Jenkins assisted by the Rev A K Harlock, William Parkinson Kirkpatrick, C.E, son of the late R J Kirkpatrick, Esq, of Brussels, to Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut-Genl J C P Baillie, H M Indian Army (Bengal).

MCKENZIE—ASKWITH—Oct 22, at Christ Church, Derby, the Rev D J McKenzie, of the Punjab, India, to Elizabeth, daughter of late Thomas Askwith, of Ripon.

NARLIAN—COOPER—Oct 12, at St John the Evangelist, Paddington, by the Rev W M Farquhar, A E Narlian, of Lipari, Italy, to Jessie Stephanie Kooper, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Cooper, indigo planter, Chupra, Bengal, India.

PEARCE—MINOR—Oct 14, at St John's Church, Leeds, Harold, son of late John Pearce, of Manchester, to Maud Florence, daughter of late James Archibald Minor, of Rangoon.

SHIRLEY—COOPER—Oct 17, at Southover Church, Lewes, Lew's James Shirley, son of late L V Shirley, of Plasnewydd, Cardiff, to Jessie Theodora, daughter of late Col C Cooper, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, of The Haford, Abergavenny.

WATSON—CHASE—Oct 17, at the British Legation, Darmstadt, Gilbert Watson, son of late R Watson, of Victoria Park, Ayrshire, to Eva Gordon, daughter of H M Chase, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

CARPENTER—Oct 22, at Parkstone, Dorset, the wife of Commander A Carpenter, R N, late Marine Survey.

DAVIDSON—Oct 17, at Culross, Perthshire, Robert Halkerston Davidson, M D, late Deputy Inspector-Genl of Hospitals of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay.

FULLER—Oct 14, at Wimborn, Herbert Knowles Fuller, M D, Indian Medical Service, aged 22.

HOLROYD—Oct 16, at Lindfield, Sussex, Lucy, widow of Henry Holroyd, Barrister-at-law, of Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1889.

THE Honourable Mr. Curzon's book on Russia in Central Asia claims attention, not only as the work of a traveller who is at this moment somewhere between the Caspian and Cabul, but as that of a young politician for whom a place is likely soon to be found in the administration at home. Lord Salisbury, we heard the other day, has a high opinion of Mr. Curzon's knowledge of foreign affairs, and thinks well of the book in question. It has, indeed, many features which make it indispensable to all who wish for the latest and best information upon events in Central Asia. In that part of the world, as General Skobeleff remarked, the position of affairs changes not every hour, but every minute, and there is an obvious advantage, therefore, in possessing records and experiences so fresh as those which Mr. Curzon has embodied in his book. Undoubtedly the most valuable portion of the work is the long chapters which he devotes to a history and description of the Trans-Caspian Railway, to its future extension and to its bearing upon the politics of Central Asia and of India. Our readers were prepared more than a year ago by the account which Colonel LeMesurier gave in our columns for Mr. Curzon's complete overthrow of the notion that the line was a *cutcha* one and ill-adapted for the strain of military use. He insists upon the fact that the railway both in its execution and in its immediate object is exclusively a military railway. It may add to our comfort to know that the gauge harmonises with the railway system of European Russia, but not with that of British India. When we undertake railway construction in Sind, as, no doubt, we shall do before long, we shall find an advantage in taking a leaf or two from General Annenkoff's book. Nothing, for example, was said in Mr. Horace Bell's report of the country between Omarkote and Jeysulmere which is more unpromising than Mr. Curzon's account of the difficulties which the sand-hills of the Trans-Caspian steppe presented to General Annenkoff. The sand, says Mr. Curzon, has all the appearance of a sea of troubled waves, "billow succeeding billow in melancholy succession with sand driving like spray from their summits, and great smooth-swept troughs lying between, on which the winds leave the imprint of their fingers in wavy indentations just like an ebb-tide on the sea-shore." The permanent way was protected at the Caspian end with seawater; along the rest of the line it was protected by a coating of clay, while the sand-hills were planted with desert shrubs, which struck their roots deep down into the sand and helped to give it consistency. There are means therefore of mitigating the obstacles which a sandy desert presents to railway construction. And though sand-storms will, no doubt, occasionally prove troublesome, they need not stand in the way of the utility of a railway which can afford to move slowly. As to the effects of the railway Mr. Curzon adduces abundant evidence of its potency as a factor in the military and commercial polity of Central Asia. We must attach to his evidence all the weight that rightly belongs to it as that of perhaps the most recent visitor to the countries affected by the railway. At the same time it is necessary to point out that there is a divergence between Mr. Curzon's account of the commercial influence of the line and that which another competent witness has recently given. Mr. Curzon, for example, tells a lamentable story of the plight to which British trade has been brought in Bokhara. Yet when Mr. Law, the British commercial attaché at Teheran, some months ago sent to the Foreign Office a memorandum giving the results of a recent tour of enquiry in Northern Persia and some of the countries adjacent, he spoke with astonishment of the large quantities of English goods to be found in the bazaars of Bokhara. Mr. Law says also that with the exception of North-eastern Khorassan, the Trans-Caspian Railway has not given Russia any means of placing cheaper goods upon the market in Persia. Mr. Curzon, however, candidly confesses that his opinions on this subject are at variance with those that have hitherto found expression in England. We have already indicated the essentially military character of the line. He notwithstanding looks upon the railway as possessing a commercial future of the very first and most serious importance, and he even admits the possibility that an enterprise admittedly military in its inception may ultimately prove more formidable to our commercial than to our imperial supremacy in the East. General Annenkoff, who seems already to have made the railway more than pay its working expenses from the first, took a very commercial view of the undertaking. In his preliminary memorandum he demonstrated the possibility of not only competing with Great Britain in the markets of Central Asia, but even of obtaining a share of British trade in India itself. We fear in spite of the evidence on the other side to which reference has just been made that there are solid grounds for Mr. Curzon's discouraging estimate. It is not necessary in order to arrive at this conclusion to accept as literally true the Russian official's reports from which Mr. Curzon quotes so freely. Russian officials have a way, particularly when they are at a distance from head-quarters, of reporting not so much what they know to be exact but what they know will give pleasure to those in authority. When the Russian Minister of Finance takes a message from the Czar to the assembled traders at Nijni Novgorod "that he will regard every service rendered for the furtherance of Russian trade and industry as a meritorious act accomplished for the good of the State" official commercial reporters in Central Asia and elsewhere need be at no loss as to the tone that they should give to their reports. We are not dependent, however, upon Russian documents for proof of a decline in the bulk of British trade, whether from Europe or from India in Central Asia. The English Foreign Office reports for last year bear testimony to the same unwelcome truth. We are not obliged, however, to assume that the Trans-Caspian Railway is responsible for all this. The falling off in trans-frontier trade through Afghanistan is to be attributed to causes quite independent of the railway, and apparently within the control of the Indian Government. When Indian official papers hint at the illiberal fiscal policy of the Amir as being responsible for the decline in trade between India and Central Asia we seem to read a confession that the Government have not done all that they might have done in this matter. On another occasion we shall deal with Mr. Curzon's remarks upon our obligations to the Amir. These, however, are not more distinct than are his obligations to us. And it ought to convince Abdul Rahman that in allowing his agents to obstruct the course of British trade through his territory he is acting in something short of good faith. The Foreign Office have during the last few years had wide experience in dealing with questions of this kind. And although we should not expect the Amir to be as complacent as the Indian Chiefs who have been persuaded to sacrifice their transit dues, still the problem should be capable of a not very difficult solution. The continuation of the Quetta railway through Seistan is suggested by Mr. Curzon as a means of recovering our commercial hold upon at least Southern Khorassan. This may or may not be a feasible project. But it seems useless to discuss large and novel enterprises of this kind, while measures much more feasible and much nearer at hand remain neglected. Meantime, supposing the results of the Trans-Caspian Railway are as disastrous as they are represented to be, it must be our own fault if British and Indian trade is ousted from the markets of Afghanistan or of Southern Persia. We have advantages in both countries which Russian trade can never enjoy, to say nothing of the effects of the Russian tariff, hampering and checking the industries that it is intended to foster. Cheap unfettered production ought to count for something in a battle of this kind, even when General Annenkoff and his railway are on the other side.

MR. CHARLES E. PITMAN, C.I.E., whose furlough is approaching completion, is to be the new Chief Superintendent of the Bombay Division of Telegraphs. He will, we understand, arrive in India about the 8th of December, and at once enter upon his new duties. Mr. Pitman, who is one of the ablest of the junior men in the Uncovenanted Service, won his spurs and his Companionship of the Indian Empire in Afghanistan. He has many friends in Western India who will be glad to learn of his promotion. *Apropos* of the Telegraph Department a rumour reaches us from Simla to the effect that the rule regarding permanent appointments that has excited so much dissatisfaction to all concerned owes its existence mainly to the late Director-General, Sir A. Cappel. This journal was the first to call attention to an anomaly that we believe is confined to the Telegraph Department. If Sir A. Cappel is really responsible for the introduction of so novel, and as we think, objectionable an arrangement in the Department of which until the other day he was the head, it would be interesting to know what his reasons were for recommending or acquiescing in a change injurious to his subordinates and not appreciably beneficial to the State. Many persons besides those directly affected would like to know why permanent appointments should not in all cases be made when or soon after the vacancies occur, instead of only on two fixed dates—April 1 and October 1. It may be that there are good grounds unknown to the outside public for this invidious treatment of the officers of the Telegraph Department. If so we ought to know what they are. If the principle is a right one surely it ought not to be confined to one department or to a single class of officials, but extended to all branches of the public service. As the matter stands, it looks very much as if the Government had been guilty of a piece of meanness towards a body of men who perhaps on account of the plucky manner in which they have always stood up for what they conceived to be their rights are not altogether in favour at Court. The telegraph officers, like other members of the Uncovenanted Service, have now plenty of Parliamentary friends, and we may be sure that in spite of the somewhat cavalier tone adopted by Sir John Gorst in the answer given to Mr. Donal Sullivan early last Session, the subject will not be allowed to drop. The Under-Secretary for India might be asked to state why the Supreme authorities were induced to promulgate the regulation complained of. His reply would probably be that he did not know. It is not very likely, however, that he would refuse a request to communicate with the Government of India. If their answer proved unsatisfactory, as doubtless it would, then the Secretary of State should be pressed to direct a return to the old and more just system of making promotions.

THERE is a very proper rule in the service that Government officials shall not become directors of public companies. Does this order apply to an officer on furlough? The authorities apparently have no hesitation on the subject, for according to a report that comes to us from England by the mail, the attention of Viscount Cross has been called by the Government of India to the case of an officer of the Royal Engineers and high up in the service who is at present on the board of an important commercial undertaking not altogether unconnected with this country. It was believed in London that the Secretary of State completely acquiesced in the views expressed in high quarters on this side, and that the officer in question would shortly receive an intimation that he must either send in his papers or surrender his directorship. We have abstained from mentioning names, but there is no real necessity for secrecy. The officer we allude to is Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., Accountant-General of the Public Works Department, who is devoting his furlough to looking after the affairs of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company. He may possibly try to shelter himself behind another and more important official, recently retired, who while still in the service became a director of at least one public company.

MESSRS. BOURNE and Shepherd's photograph of the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Wales at the Apollo Bunder is an unusually successful one. The likenesses of many persons who were present have come out with remarkable precision.

MR. SHIVASHANKAR NARAYEN, Photographer at the School of Art, has produced two excellent photograph of the scene at the Bunder on Saturday last. The first represents the start of his Royal Highness' carriage from the mandap; the second the guard-of-honour of the Yorkshire regiment headed by the band leaving the Bunder.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI had to excuse himself, through ill-health, from attending a recent drawing-room meeting of the Croydon Women's Liberal Association, at which he was to have delivered an address. Mr. Dadabhai was suffering from a sore throat and general ill-health. When the mail left England, we hear, he was a little better, but not quite well.

DURING Prince Albert Victor's stay in Calcutta his time will be very fully occupied. The programme, we understand, includes a State ball at Government House, another dance at Belvedere, a third to be given by the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, and the Bengal Club dinner.

THE Government subsidy in connection with the scheme of aided emigration to Burma amounts, we hear, to Rs. 16,000 a year. In consideration of this the British India Company undertakes to convey coolies from Calcutta to Rangoon for five rupees a head, instead of ten, which is the usual rate.

THE North German Lloyd's steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which passed Suez on the 22nd ultimo, on her first voyage to Australia, can steam seventeen knots an hour. She is 6,000 tons registered, and cost £300,000. A preliminary trip to New York proved most satisfactory.

AN exciting scene was witnessed in Queenstown Harbour on Oct. 18. The Indian troopship Euphrates having embarked her full complement of troops for Malta and Bombay, her hawsers were cast off from the deep-water quay, and she steamed rapidly out to sea. Meantime Capt. Clark, of the 1st Worcester Regt., arrived at Queenstown by the mail-train from Dublin at 12-15 p.m. The officer was much excited when he saw the Euphrates leaving him behind, and sooner than lose his passage to India he decided to give chase. He succeeded in securing the services of a very fast steamer, the Flying Fox; and, taking with him two marines who had stopped ashore too long, gave chase after the big troopship, at the same time signalling to her to stop her engines. After an exciting chase the Euphrates, which had slowed down her engines, was overtaken, and

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

EASTERN VISITORS TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Khan of Khiva is going to St. Petersburg on a short visit.

The son of the Emir of Bokhara is to be educated in Russia.

H. M. S. SULTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

H. M. S. Tyne will convey a crew to Malta on the 19th instant to bring the Sultan to Portsmouth.

THE AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Jackson, the Australian Champion, has defeated Jem Smith. Two rounds only were fought, Jackson winning easily. The match was fought at the Pelican Club with thin gloves. The stakes were £1000 a side.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS AND LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Continental press comments vigorously on Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech.

The *Novoe Vremya* remarks his lordship's optimism as regards the peaceful outlook of Europe is artificial and insincere.

A PROPHECY CONCERNING BULGARIA.

The *Soleil* declares that the interview between the Czar and Prince Bismarck resulted in a decision to oust Prince Ferdinand from Bulgaria and that grave events are pending in that country.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S INDIAN TOUR.

Mr. Bradlaugh will sail for India by the Balaarat on the 20th inst., and will remain in Bombay for twelve days. He will return by the Balaarat, as the doctors having forbidden a visit to Calcutta the idea of journeying across the country has been abandoned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON BAKERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A monster meeting of journeymen bakers was held yesterday at Hyde Park, when Mr. Burns addressed the men and exhorted them to be firm in their demands.

One thousand masters have already yielded.

CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Portugal has created two new provinces along the Zambesi each with a separate military force. The object of this is doubtless to secure the command of the Zambesi which Great Britain contests.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

It is rumoured that General Boulanger returns Paris to-morrow to claim his seat.

...ATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION ...F PRINCE VICTOR.

...OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

...woke up to a sense of ...king some interest ...ustice will pre- ...morrow, to ...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 10.

10 p.m.	75·0

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

6 a.m.	69·9
10 a.m.	76·8
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	79·9

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor has had a very busy day. In the early morning he visited, along with General Bradford, the lines of the Governor's Body-guard, and witnessed tent-pegging practice, which he enjoyed, and was greatly interested by it. After that up till breakfast time the Prince, with Lord and Lady Reay and their Staffs, were engaged, having their photographs taken in groups.

Having spent the forenoon quietly, the business of the day began in the afternoon with the reception of the Maharajah of Kolhapur and other Native Chiefs at a quarter to three. The Maharajah arrived, and was received at the entrance of the Government House by General Bradford, who conducted him to the Durbar Hall, where the Prince, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reay, and others had assembled. General Bradford conducted the Maharajah to the Prince, who cordially shook hands and placed him on a seat beside him, then followed the usual durbar custom of presenting gold mohurs as *nazzars*. After the Prince and the Maharajah had conversed together for few minutes the Maharajah took leave, the Prince conducting him to the edge of the carpet, and General Bradford leading him to the carriage.

The Prince was engaged with other receptions till 4 p. m., when he started out for a drive to Parvati Hill, accompanied by Lord and Lady Reay, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter, and others. On the way the procession stopped at Lukdipoor where there were assembled members of the Sarvanjanik Sabha—Brahmins—who presented garlands of flowers and pan-soopari, which the Prince was graciously pleased to accept.

On reaching the foot of Parvati Hill two elephants, gaily caparisoned, were brought forward. The Prince and the Duchess of Connaught mounted on one, which proceeded slowly up the steps. Now came a rather sensational incident. Ere reaching the top, and just when the steep portion was reached the elephant began to slip and stumble. Immediately all was in a state of excitement; both the Prince and the Duchess appeared somewhat alarmed, as were all the others. But the elephant was carefully brought down to its knees and the Royal riders dismounted in safety. The top was reached and the party viewed the idols and the panorama of the city, and partook of refreshments.

Parvati Hill was left about 6 o'clock and the drive homewards through the City and the Cantonment began. All along the route the city was most beautifully decorated and illuminated. The exhibition being, it is said, superior to that on the Prince of Wales' visit or Jubilee Day, in fact, the city seemed on fire, but it did not pass off without accident. One of the most beautiful of the arches erected by the Durham Light Infantry took fire and burned to ground. People in the crowd narrowly escaping injury.

The reception, however, was most enthusiastic all along the route. Another bit of excitement took place on reaching the Magdala House, where the Prince was to dine with the Duke of Connaught. The Prince had alighted from the carriage, and Lord Reay was on the point of coming down when the horses took fright at the cheering of the crowd, and bolted. Some cavalrymen rushed to the rescue but did not succeed in stopping the horses till the shafts of the carriage were broken. None of the occupants fortunately were injured. The day then ended quietly with a private dinner at Magdala House.

There will be another heavy day for the Prince. ...he morning he will review between six and ...ousand troops on the parade-ground. In ...noon he will attend the races at Kirkee, ... will end with a ball at Guneshkhind.

...MILITARY NEWS.

... of Gen. W. S. Newton, the colonelcy ...hoshire Regt. has become vacant.

...s, half-pay, late Royal Artillery, suc- ...H Noble as Superintendent of the ... Factory at Waltham.

...ton, C.B., Army Service Corps, who ...nted to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, ... with certain proposed reforms in the ...ter transport; he is to be assisted by ...ns, A.S.C., with a proportion of warrant ...missioned officers.

...atch which has come home regarding the ... the term of office of Col. R. C. B. Pem- ...E., as Secretary of the Indian Public Works ...nt, recommends that he should retain the ... his five years' tenure has been completed. ...d carry him on to April 28, 1892.

...W Murdoch has vacated the command of ...t Batteries, RHA, on completion of his five ...rm of staff employment, but no officer has ...ppointed to succeed him, the duties of his ...aving been amalgamated with those of the ...ndant of the Riding Establishment, at present ... Col J M Murray, RHA.

...omotion of the two senior Staff-Corps colonels ...). R. G. Rogers, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps. ...mp to the Queen, to the head of the list, ...ion, his immediate juniors being Cols. H. M. ... B, Bengal: A G F Hogg, C B, Bombay; ...er, Bengal; B H W Magrath, W Kincaid, ...winey, Madras Staff Corps.

...acancy on the establishment of general ...created by the voluntary retirement of ... G. R. FitzRoy, will undoubtedly be filled ...promotion of Col. Sir Owen T. Burne, ... C.I.E., who has been employed in the ... Department of the India Office since 1872. ...t military service was as ADC to Lord ...hairn in Ireland from July, 1865, to Nov, 1868.

... following appointments have been made to the ...l Horse Artillery, viz.:—Maj. A. E. Duthy, to A ...ery, en route to India; Capts. J. L. Keir, to D ...ery, under orders for England; and A. Chambers, ...E Battery, under orders for England; and Lieuts. ... J. L. H. Du Plat-Taylor, to A Battery, en route to India; and J. A. Rich, to A Depot Battery, at Woolwich.

The following regiments and battalions now constitute the cavalry and infantry of the 1st Army Corps for active service:—Cavalry Division: A regiment of the Household Cavalry; 11th and 19th Hussars and 16th Lancers, at Aldershot; 4th Dragoon Guards, at Newbridge; Royal Dragoons, at Colchester and Scots Greys, at Dundalk. Infantry: 1st Bedfordshire, 1st Devonshire, 1st King's Rifles, 1st Liverpool, 2nd Royal Scots, 1st Somersetshire L. I., 2nd Suffolk, and 2nd Yorkshire, at Aldershot: the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and 1st Highland L. I., at the Curragh; 1st Derbyshire, at Plymouth; 2nd Dorsetshire and 1st Essex, at Devonport; 1st Gloucestershire and 1st South Wales Borderers, at Dublin; 2nd West Kent, at Portland; 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, at Woolwich; 1st Camaronians and 2nd Welsh at Cork; 1st Royal Warwickshire and 1st West Yorkshire at Fermoy. The Guards' battalions are the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers and 1st Scots Guards, in London; and the 2nd Coldstream Guards, at Windsor. The corps set down for employment on lines of communication are the 5th Dragoon Guards at Dublin; 1st Lincolnshire and 2nd Leinster, at Shorncliffe; and 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade and 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Dover. Three more battalions will shortly be needed to take the places of the 2nd Suffolk, 1st Bedfordshire, and 1st Yorkshire, which are to go abroad this winter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Gladstone it was thought, would have enlarged on the European situation at Southport, but his references were brief and for the most part vague. What he remarked about Turkey is in all conscience significant, and if the Porte in common with the rest of the Governments on the Continent, has persuaded itself, as the result of the recent bye-elections, that Mr. Gladstone's return to power is not far distant, his Majesty the Sultan is not likely to have relished the observations of the right hon. gentleman. The announcement that that amiable ruffian Moussa Bey has been acquitted or virtually so, "without a stain upon his character," has no doubt created a sensation, and when we remember Mr. Gladstone's past attitude respecting Turkish misgovernment, it was hardly to be expected that he would lose so favourable an opportunity of improving the occasion. From the account given of Professor Vambery's interview with the Turkish Sovereign, and from other sources, it would seem that his Majesty supposes the stir caused in England by the recent doings in Armenia to be owing to mere party-feeling. He evidently forgets that the statements which have formed the basis of the late attacks in the Press and in Parliament on Ottoman misrule were in nine cases out of ten made by Consular officials of her Majesty's Government, or by persons who have no interest whatever in advancing Mr. Gladstone's fortunes or those of the Liberal party. It so happens that the gentleman who as a traveller has seen more than most men of how the present system works in Armenia, and who has written very extensively on the subject, is a particularly staunch Conservative, who would cheerfully travel all the way from Kurdistan to record his vote for Sir Algernon Borthwick, the Conservative member for South Kensington. I refer of course to Mr. Athelstan Riley, of Kensington Court, whose memorandum and that of his travelling companion, Dr. H. P. Cholmeley, are included in the recently published "correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asiatic Turkey." Although some of the stories of Kurdish cruelty are doubtless exaggerated it is clear from these official papers that the condition of things in Armenia is far from satisfactory, and that the Sultan's representatives are largely to blame. It is a pity in its own interests that the Porte does not seek to remedy the grievances of its Christian subjects, instead of foolishly railing against the party animosities of British politicians, with which it has nothing to do. Some people say that the reason why Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Southport, touched so lightly on Foreign Politics, is that he is reserving himself for his great effort at Manchester, when he will have an opportunity of replying to the Premier-Foreign Secretary's speech at the Guildhall.

The Unionists are very indignant with Mr. Gladstone for declining to show his hand, and profess to be bitterly disappointed that he did not take advantage of the opportunity afforded in his speech at Southport of setting all doubts at rest. The Liberals on the other hand make no complaint, though I fancy many of them will be sorry if in his coming Manchester deliverance he does not enter into detail as to the nature of the Home Rule scheme he thinks suitable under the altered circumstances. Besides Mr. Gladstone's utterances in Lancashire we have had many other political speeches from leading men on both sides, but I cannot say that they have been remarkable for originality. Perhaps the best thing that has been said on the Home Rule side was the observation of Sir William Harcourt at the National Liberal Club on the occasion of the dinner given the new M.P.'s that Lord Hartington's ratiocinations are "beginning to bore the country into Home Rule." Certainly his speeches, while they are free from the vulgar personalities and bitter recrimination that mar the utterances of many other public men, are not as a rule lively. Sir William Harcourt in the course of his jubilant oration in Whitehall Place referred to something said by Lord Randolph Churchill on the subject of allotments, and charged the member for South Paddington with having displayed his "usual bumptious ignorance." The curious in such matters are looking forward with eager delight to the reply that Lord Randolph Churchill will make when he next appears on a public platform.

The result of the Brighton election, which will be known in a few hours, is being awaited with intense interest by both parties. The contest has been waged with great fierceness, and I never knew an election where personalities were more largely indulged in. It is said that Sir Robert Peel began them, and if that is so he has been severely punished, for all sorts of disagreeable things have been spread abroad by, among others, so it is reported, the ladies of the Primrose League about the private character of the Liberal candidate. I must say that some persons have curious ideas of what is right and proper when a man who has been himself a candidate for Parliament thinks it fair to dwell on the fact that Lady Peel has taken no part in the contest, leaving people to make inferences unfavourable to her husband. Sir Robert Peel has indignantly denied the offensive charges and insinuations put forward at his expense, even thinking it necessary to explain that he is quite happy in his domestic circle. He calls the Primrose dames who are said to have circulated the false reports about his family affairs "filthy dreamers," and his warmth is in the circumstances excusable. So far at all events the increased and increasing share taken by women in politics has not had the effect of softening party warfare, as some hopeful spirits anticipated. I do not think that any Liberals really expect to win the seat, although Brighton is one of those places that are in the habit of changing sides. But a majority of 3,300 is a tremendous one to encounter, and if the Liberals are defeated by only half that number they will have no occasion to complain. I met this afternoon a gentleman connected with the Liberal Unionist party, and knowing that he was the recipient of official tidings from the seat-of-war I asked him how things were going. "It is all right," he said, "but Loder is the worst candidate that the Tories could have selected to pull down their majority."

The Special Commission has resumed its sittings, but so far the proceedings have been devoid of any interest, and no body talks about them. Mr. Davitt has been upon his legs for the past two days, and it is not expected that his address to the judges will be finished before Wednesday. He will probably be followed by Mr. Sexton, after which Sir Henry James will reply for the *Times*. Unless anything unforeseen occurs it is thought that a fortnight will settle the business, when the Commissioners will draw up their report. Much more attention is being paid to the investigation before Mr. Justice Gibson at Maryborough of the charges arising out of the murder of District-Inspector Martin at Gweedore. Some of the jurors ordered to stand aside on account of their religion have come into collision with the judge, but it is said that the fines imposed upon them have been paid by the English ladies—Miss Conybeare and the rest—whose daily attendance in court is one of the features of the trial. An amusing incident occurred on Wednesday. "My Lord," said a juror named Thomas Thompson, "I wish you to excuse me from serving, for I am suffering from a great many mental diseases." "What," asked Mr. Justice Gibson, "are the mental diseases you are suffering from, Mr. Thompson?" Thompson: "Cramps and rheumatism, my lord." Mr. Justice Gibson: "That is certainly a challenge. You are excused."

It is an old grievance in London that the connection between the Church and public-houses is more intimate than it should be. Some of the property from which the salary of the Bishop of London is derived was, some years ago, and may be is now, derived from drinking-shops. The Church condemns indulgence in drink with her tongue, and with her hand shares the profits of the enterprise. As this property has been inherited from friends when there was not the sensitiveness of conscience which now obtains on this point there is little ground for blaming the clerical authorities. But, what shall be said of those who, to-day, being in high office in the Church, invest their money in the drink-traffic? A good deal of an uncomplimentary character was said yesterday in the Congress of the National Temperance League, now sitting in Birmingham. It was there stated that £20,000 had been invested in one brewery by a body of clergy which included two archbishops, two bishops, three deans, four archdeacons, and six canons. This is bad enough. But the climax was reached when it was stated that one of the six canons is Canon Ellison, president of the Church of England Temperance Society! Canon Ellison is likely to hear sharp words from those clerical brethren of his who, like Canon Wilberforce (shortly to arrive at Bombay) consider all intoxicating drinks as "the Devil in Solution," and all who engage in the traffic as imperilling their immortal souls and their eternal welfare. To the unregenerate man the transaction does look a little inconsistent.

Some Russian noblemen and others now in England (a son of General Ignatieff among them) were greatly scandalised and offended a few nights ago at the treatment accorded to the Russian flag at the parade of the flags of all nations at the Alhambra ballet. The Muscovite colours were hissed and treated with the scantiest of courteous consideration. In the congenial columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the Russians uttered an indignant protest and said some sarcastic things about the barbarous characteristics of Britons. Whatever they said may, under the circumstances, be forgiven to them. I refer to the incident to call attention to the intervention of an old Bombay civilian in the affair. Mr. Gilbert Elliot must still be well remembered by two-thirds of the civilians and by the majority of non-civilians in Bombay. His remarks have in them much more of wisdom than our Russophobists are prepared to admit. They are to the point. They are brief. They are deserving of quotation, and I hereby proceed to place them before your readers. Mr. Elliot writes:—

"Most of your countrymen will no doubt share with you the feeling of disgust with which you write an account of the brutality exhibited at the Alhambra when the Russian flag was insulted there. Certainly those of us who move much about the world are bewildered when we hear of such behaviour. Few foreigners, very few indeed, could be found afflicted by ignorance, malignant enough to revile the flag of a friendly Power. Nearly a quarter of a century of Indian service assures me that the Russian flag might be carried from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and from Bombay to Calcutta, without a word of disparagement being heard from the two hundred millions of the Queen's subjects living in those parts. The feeling towards Russia ought not to exist. That great empire evinces a steady straightforwardness in arranging her affairs that should commend itself to all honest men. During the past thirty years Russian enterprise has done much towards the civilization of Central Asia; and of her home industry, perhaps it will surprise some of your readers to hear that she has actually at this moment more tonnage on the Volga than uses the Mississippi and the Missouri. Ah me! Would it not be wise to leave that sleeping bear alone?" I am not quite sure about the flag-carrying business through India, but there can be no doubt Mr. Elliot is right in the main. The average Music Hall hisses, however, knows little about Russian arrangements either at home or abroad.

A telegram of sympathy from India having reached Mr. Bradlaugh's daughter I imagine the Central News agency has told you of the dangerous illness from which the junior member for Northampton is suffering. Mr. Bradlaugh has, indeed, had a bad time, and is still in danger. Over-work in and out of Parliament had greatly lowered the vitality of even his giant bulk and generally untiring energy. He still persisted in a heavy course of lecturing, caught a chill after a lecture (on India) in Yorkshire, attended other meetings in South Wales and experienced another chill. Then followed collapse. Congestion of the kidneys of some months' standing was found, and high fever ensued. Complications set in, delirium at times was present, and, until yesterday afternoon, it seemed as if he were not going to recover. Yesterday there was a little improvement, but this morning that was almost lost owing to a restless, sleepless night; a draught given to produce sleep failed to have any effect. He is, therefore, not so well this morning, but for all that there is more hopefulness than there has been at any period since the sickness took a serious turn. Whether one agrees or disagrees with what he has done there can be no doubt Mr. Bradlaugh has made India an actuality in the House of Commons, and his influence in Indian affairs—whether that influence is for good or for evil—promised to become an important factor. India is popular just now with those who manage bazaars for philanthropic objects. Lord Aberdeen's Indian room was one of the incidents of the last London season, when devoted to a charitable purpose. Now, in Newcastle, where a grand bazaar in aid of the Northumberland "Village-Homes for Destitute Girls" has been opened, the scene is intended to represent "our Indian Empire." There were eight stalls designated as follows, and fitted to be in complete accord with what was designated:—1 Mahomedan Palace, Umritsar; 2 Building in Calcutta, (this is delightfully vague—is it Government House, a Chowringhee Palace, or a hut in Bow Bazaar?); 3 Palace of Lahore, Punjab; 4 Aladdin's Gate, Delhi; 5 Dwelling-house, Bombay, (here, again, is too much of vagueness: is it a European or an Indian dwelling-house, and what are its special features?); 6 Screen, near Muttra; 7 Screen, near Rajputana; 8 Mahomedan Screen, Bengal. While,—tell it not in Agra, whisper it not to a devout Mussulman,—the inevitable Eating-stall, the cafe, was The Taj Mahal! Shade of the buried Empress and memory of the sorrowing and bereaved Emperor, forbid! India, to the projectors of this bazaar, is a country which is bordered on the south by the 18th degree N. of the Equator. On a trustworthy map the Empire extends to within 8 degrees of the imaginary line which encircles the world at the Equator. However, geographical accuracy apart the use of Indian scenes appears to have been a success, for over £1,000 was taken over on the first day.

STRANDING OF THE ZINGARA.

His Highness the Gaekwar's steam yacht Zingara, which ran foul of a cluster of rocks in the vicinity of Alibag, is, according to the latest intelligence, filled with water, and is now lying on her beam ends, being as yet held fast on the spot where she struck. Mr. Sinclair, Collector of Alibag, on hearing of the occurrence, proceeded to the yacht and rendered every possible assistance. The Torpedo boat Pathan, with Captain Hext and several other dock officials, likewise repaired to the scene yesterday. Preparations for removing the vessel from her critical position are speedily being arranged, and it is to be hoped she will be righted again with the next spring tide. The Government water boat Aqueduct, with the Elephanta barge, and the British India tug with gear, salvage, pumps, and a number of coolies with Mr. Ash, Chief Builder, have been despatched to the Zingara.

CHOLERA AT COORLA.

During the last few days cholera of a virulent type has been raging in the village of Coorla in the suburbs of Bombay, and from 50 to 60 fatal cases have occurred. The mill hands in the Swadeshi Mill have been so frightened by the scourge that most of them, chiefly women and children, have ceased to attend to their work, and the agents, Messrs. J. N. Tata and Sons, closed the mill on Friday. The agents and the local municipality, at the instance of the Collector of Tanna, have been doing their best by way of supplying medicine to those stricken down with this fell disease. The poor villagers, from motives of superstition, have had recourse to various religious ceremonies in order to drive away the "goddess of cholera" from their abodes. But from more rational remedial measures the cholera has shown signs of abatement, and confidence seems to be to a certain degree restored. It is expected that the mill will resume work from this morning, if a sufficient number of men, women, and children could be induced to attend work.

Mr. Sims Reeves, who was among the singers at a concert in the Corn Exchange, Doncaster recently received a warm welcome on returning to a town which he has not visited professionally for nearly thirty years. "His reception," it is stated, "was an ovation. The people not only applauded, but they cheered. The enthusiasm which greeted him on his first appearance was so prolonged that Mr. Reeves had at last to cease bowing and hide himself behind his music, and again, after his last effort and when he had sung 'The Bay of Biscay,' in response to an overwhelming encore, it was only after an interval of the wildest enthusiasm that he was allowed to finally withdraw."

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

About half-past 11 o'clock last night a terrible conflagration broke out in Apollo Street, forming one of the busiest mercantile centres of the city, in a four storied-house, the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, a retired Parsee merchant and large landed proprietor. The fire originated on the ground floor of the building, which was the shop of Messrs. P. M. Mody and Company, ship chandlers and general mill suppliers. The goods in the shop consisted of very combustible articles, such as oils, paints, tallow, etc., and the fire in a very short time had firm hold of the shop, and raged fiercely, spreading in a short time to the second floor, which was occupied by Schiller, Dosogne and Company, who dealt mainly in sample goods. It did not take long for it to mount to the third floor, occupied by Mr. Joseph Soares as a resident, and then mounted the fourth floor, which was occupied by Sergeant Sanderland of the Ordnance Department. In about an hour the flames had spread from basement to roof, which gives some idea of the rapidity of the flames. Beyond a few boxes and things nothing was saved, though fortunately no lives were lost. At about half-past twelve o'clock the flames spread to the building on the right-hand side, which is well-known as the offices of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, solicitors. Commencing with the second storey of the house the whole of the offices of the solicitors were destroyed, with the remaining portion of the floor occupied by Mr. D. Gostling, as a private residence. The first floor of the house was occupied by Cowasji Brothers, merchants; D. R. Dady and Co., merchants; D. P. Batha and Co., merchants; and the Liquidators of the Nursee Kessowjee Mills. The ground floor was occupied by M. M. Mody and Co., ship chandlers carrying on an extensive business; Jussawalla and Co., general merchants; M. P. Writer and Co., general merchants; Rustomji Sorabjee and Co., another firm of ship chandlers and mill suppliers; and further on the premises of the Caxton Printing Works, owned by Claridge and Co.; from whence the *English Mail* is issued. At about one o'clock this morning the fire spread to the top floor of Mr. Marker's range of buildings on the left hand side. A number of Jew families occupied the top floor of the offices of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, quite unaware of their impending danger, and were saved from certain death by Instructor Dollin of the B. V. Rifles and Sergeant Staite of the 2nd Gloster Regiment. Some of the papers and valuable documents in Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown's offices were fortunately carried away by Mr. Bromley, the well-known dentist, and so were saved. Some tars and soldiers were particularly conspicuous by their bravery, when the fire was in progress in the original building, in trying to save property. They remained oblivious of falling beams and rafters, and had to be almost forcibly taken back by the police. One sailor, we are very sorry to add, met with a serious accident while gallantly trying to work a hose from the roof of the building opposite the Medical Stores. He fell from the roof on to the road, and was removed to the hospital, where it was found he had sustained serious injuries.

Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was at the scene of the fire from an early hour, as were also all the European members of the police force who were engaged in serving the several fire-engines which had been brought up from the various fire-engine stations in Bombay. They did all that men could do but without avail, owing the usual want of sufficient pressure in the mains. The water in no instance reached beyond the second storey of any of the houses, and so the efforts of the firemen and others were almost useless.

Mr. P. M. Mody as well as Mr. Marker had insured their properties. The damages may be estimated at several lakhs of rupees.

The fire was still furiously burning when we went to press.

RINKING IN BOMBAY.

When the rinking mania was at its height in England in 1879-81, India as a natural consequence was affected. At all events fresh arrivals sang loudly of the new pastime, and in time efforts were made to afford the votaries of it an opportunity of indulging in it. A skating rink was built at the back of the Bombay Gymkhana, and for a year or two was largely patronized. Their interest in this particular form of sport began to flag; and whether this was due to its votaries transferring their affections to tennis, or whether the rink was not up to requirements, it is hard to say—perhaps both these causes contributed to it in equal degrees.

For some time past the old Alfred Theatre, opposite the Victoria Terminus, has been undergoing a change, inasmuch as it is being transformed into a skating rink. The enterprizing gentleman who has undertaken to popularize rinking in Bombay, Mr. Simmons, has at least this to recommend him—that he has started eighteen rinks since he left America, and has always met with success. His last adventure in this line was at Calcutta, where failure was prophesied, but instead of failure he has met with unqualified success there, and is fully confident that the same happy results will crown his efforts in this city. As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, it is proposed to open the Columbia Rink to-morrow, and a description of it will not be out of place. The Alfred Theatre has been enlarged beyond recognition. The roof and sides are constructed of galvanized iron, and the floor is of the best Burma teakwood, and the pieces composing it are two inches broad and two inches deep, the whole floor being raised above the level of the Maidan by beams upon which the flooring rests. The skating surface itself is 170 feet in length, and is 70 feet in width, thus giving a superficial area of 10,200 square feet, without a single pillar or obstacle of any kind to hinder the skaters. The enormous extent of this rink can be conceived when it is stated that a thousand skaters can move about this floor without inconvenience. The only other city in India that can boast of a similar structure is Calcutta, in which city Mr. Simmons built a similar rink, which was largely patronized. One of the features of the undertaking is the complete arrangements that have been made for the comfort of visitors and patrons. The building has seating accommodation for upwards of 1,500 spectators upon the raised dais that encircles the skating surface. There are also retiring and cloak rooms both for ladies and gentlemen. The ladies' private room is a marvel of taste and elegance. It contains dainty couches, chairs, and fittings, and is draped and ornamented after the Japanese style. The gentlemen's room is less elaborate, but is fitted with every convenience. At the west end of the building is the bar, at which will be served every kind of drink which the ingenuity of man has discovered, from a lemon squash to a "brandy smash." This bar, we are assured, will be run more as a convenience for patrons than as a source of profit, and so visitors may depend on having good liquors at moderate prices. There are two skate rooms on the left—one the private skate room, where, free of charge, visitor's skates are kept in numbered racks and are cleaned and looked after; and the other, the public skate room where, at a fixed rate a pair of skates may be hired for the evening by those who have none of their own. The huge roof and sides of the building are literally covered with Japanese fans, parasols, and lanterns; and as the electric light is to be used the effect will be pretty in the extreme. The following are the arrangements made to enable all classes to enjoy themselves at the rink:—

Special hours have been set apart for ladies only; and these latter will be able to practise without any fear of unfavourable male criticism from 10 to 12 every morning. Every Saturday morning and afternoon will be set apart for a children's matinee; but the little ones will not be allowed upon the floor in the evening—a sensible provision. On every Tuesday there will be a "cheap" night. Of course, these regulations do not apply to the opening nights, when the rink will be open to all. A special Columbia band has been engaged, and will perform every night and Saturday afternoons throughout the season.

The bandstand is suspended from the ceiling. On this aerial perch fifteen performers will be accommodated. Altogether the entire thing will be so novel that it would be well worth the while of anyone to visit the rink if only as a spectator, if he does not care to put on the skates.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, Henrich Tritsch, was charged, at the instance of Carl Rudolph Braemer, with misconduct with the latter's wife. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, watched the case on behalf of Mrs. Braemer.

Mr. Hemming asked that the proceedings be conducted privately. This was an unfounded and malicious prosecution; and as the charge could not possibly be proved, it would be hard upon his client to give the case publicity.

The Magistrate: If the charge be false, it is to your client's interest to give it every publicity.

Mr. Hemming: That is my own impression, but my client, a foreigner, is not acquainted with the procedure of English courts of justice, and he asked me to make the application.

The Magistrate: Publicity is only to your client's advantage if the charge is false.

Mr. Roughton said he would not set out the facts of the case at any length, but would call the prosecutor.

Carl Rudolph Richard Braemer, examined by Mr. Roughton said: I am a commission agent, having a place of business in the Fort. I reside at Clare Road, Byculla, with Mr. Hamilton. I was married on the 25th June 1885, to Harriet Helena Burton, godd...ughter of Mr. Hamilton. The marriage took place at Christ Church, Byculla, and this is the certificate of the marriage. I know the accused. He was acquainted with my wife through Mr. Hamilton. He was acquainted with me. He was introduced to her through a friend of mine in the first week of September last. At this time one part of the house was in the occupation of Mr. Hamilton, and the other part in mine; and we all took our meals together. Subsequently to the accused's acquaintance with my wife, he visited the house, not unfrequently. On the 19th September, I went to the Poona Races, and returned on the 20th. On the 27th September, being the anniversary of my child's birthday, my wife invited him to the house. I did not on that day notice any thing suspicious. I left Bombay again on the 11th October. Before that my wife behaved strangely. She went out at 8, and returned home at 10 or 11 p.m. She went out on one occasion as usual at 5 p.m., and did not return. On the 4th October I asked my wife to give me an explanation as to her conduct. She was rather snappish, and said she had nothing to say to me. That was in my room, and after that we retired for the evening. I woke up at 12 o'clock, and found to my great surprise that my wife was not there. In consequence of it, I dressed and called Mr. Hamilton. He and Mrs. Burton came, and were surprised at my wife's absence. I sent for two police inspectors, and they came to the house and saw that my wife was not in the house. She returned home at 4 a. m. I returned from Poona on the 18th October. On the morning of that day, I received certain information regarding my wife, and in consequence of it, I did not go home, but put up at an hotel. At 9 p.m. that day I went to the compound of 7, Clare Road, and I saw my wife sitting at the piano, and Mr. Tritsch sitting there. At 10-30 p.m. he sent for a victoria, and he and my wife came out into the porch. They kissed each other. My wife said "Half-past 6 to-morrow, dearest." He got into the gharry, he kissed her hand, and left. I went that night to Hawkins's hotel. Next morning I went to the bungalow at 6 o'clock, to watch and see what was going to take place. A few minutes afterwards, my wife went out in my gharry to Taylor's Hotel, where the accused lives. I followed her in a victoria. She remained outside till Tritsch came down at 7 a.m. He jumped into the gharry, and they drove to Colaba Point. I followed them. They went and continued sitting in the gharry, and had a lover's conversation. (A laugh.) I heard it from behind a mud wall. They afterwards went into the passages of the Colaba Point New Battery.

The Magistrate: Only officers in uniform would be admitted there.

Mr. Roughton: That's a strange feature in the case.

Witness, continued: They went into the passages, and stayed there about twenty minutes. They are dark passages.

Mr. Hemming: Dark at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Roughton: If Mr. Hemming had joined the Artillery, he would know they are dark.

Mr. Hemming: I have already joined the Light Horse. (A laugh.)

Witness continued: I did not follow them into the passages, for they would have seen me. They then went to the Colaba Cemetery, and sat there a quarter of an hour. I got the mallee to be my witness. They then drove away. The same evening I saw them in a victoria driving towards the Fort. I could not follow them, and returned to Byculla. I had a witness with me. They returned at 11 p. m. They kissed each other in the porch, and the accused then left the bungalow. I followed the victoria and got its number. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th October, I saw my wife come to Taylor's Hotel. The accused jumped into the victoria, and they drove to the Queen's Statue. The accused recognised me, jumped down, and hid himself behind a tree. I asked my wife to take me into the gharry. She refused, saying it was Mr. Tritsch's gharry. In the evening about 6 o'clock, I saw them driving together. At noon on the 21st I saw my wife going into Treacher's shop, where she stayed half an hour. In the evening that day, I saw them at dinner at 7, Clare Road. Mr. Hamilton was at dinner with them. At 9 p.m. the accused left in a victoria, but returned quietly at 10 p.m. on foot. He went inside my bed-room, the back door of which was left open. I had been hiding in the bedroom before accused returned, and my wife did not know I was there. I was but three yards from them. I waited till they misconducted themselves, and I then went to a police station to get witnesses. The Inspector refused to come, saying the law would not allow it, and that I must go to the Commissioner of Police. I returned to the house about 1 a.m. At that time I saw the accused leaving the house. I tried, but unsuccessfully to get other witnesses.

The Magistrate: This is totally uncorroborated.

Mr. Roughton: Well, to a certain extent. Your Worship will see.

Witness continued: On the 22nd I went to the house with three witnesses, two Portuguese, whose names I don't know. Mr. Levy, a European witness, was there with me. The accused and my wife were playing the piano and laughing and talking in the sitting room. They came and sat in the porch and kissed each other. At 11 p.m. they shut up every thing, put out the lights, and went into the bed-room. A dim light was burning there. I did not look into the bed-room. I and Mr. Levy went into the compound, and to my great surprise I found that the two Portuguese had left. I and Mr. Levy, and Mr. Pelz, an engineer, then went into the back verandah. I tried to open the window, but unsuccessfully. Mr. Pelz lifted me up to look into the room through the fan-light over the door. I saw them both lying in my bed. I lifted up my two witnesses one after the other to let them look into the room. Then we went home. On the 23rd October at 8 p.m., in company of the two Portuguese witnesses, I went to watch again. Nothing important occurred. At 10 p.m. as accused was going away, he kissed my wife three or four times, embraced her, and went away. On the 24th October, at 9 p.m., they went out to see the Deewalee illuminations together with Mr. Hamilton and returned about 11 p.m. At 12 o'clock they shut up the house, and accused remained there that night. The next day I went to the Deputy Commissioner of Police at the Byculla Club, and on my return a coply handed me this letter, dated 19th September.

Mr. Roughton handed in the letter, but did not read it.

Witness continued: This is in my wife's handwriting.

The Magistrate: This letter is no evidence against the accused. It might do in a Divorce Court, but not in a Criminal Court.

Mr. Hemming: It is suspicious as being a letter, dated 19th September, which was delivered on the 25th October.

Mr. Roughton: Your Worship will take a note that I tender the letter, but it is not admitted.

Witness continued: On the evening of the 25th October, I and Mr. Lindsley and Mr. Rayner watched from the next compound. Accused and my wife went out about 9 p. m. and returned about 10 p. m. About 11 p. m. they shut up the house and retired. I attempted an entrance into the house and succeeded. I heard the accused and my wife in my bed-room. I opened the door and asked my witnesses to come in. They refused as they were afraid of house trespass, &c. On the 26th October, the Deputy Commissioner took me to the Commissioner, but I did not succeed in getting police witnesses. That evening Mr. Pelz came with me to watch the accused. He came there with another gentleman about 9 p. m. He left and accused stopped there till about 11 p. m. I was in the next compound. Mr. Hamilton had called a European Police Inspector, who was there about twenty minutes. After he left, I and Mr. Pelz remained watching. I entered my bedroom about 12-30 a.m. I saw accused lying in a long arm-chair in the sitting room. He had only his trousers on. My wife was lying in a sofa close by. I looked through the venetians and asked Mr. Pelz if he could

see into the room, and he said "Yes." I went into the sitting room and took away the accused's clothes. I handed them over to Mr. Pelz. I wanted afterwards to give them to the police, but they declined to receive them. In the coat pocket I found some money and this letter in my wife's hand-writing. It bears no date.

The Magistrate: Did you show it to the police?

Witness: No. The clothes are downstairs in my gharry.

Mr. Roughton tendered the letter without reading it.

The Magistrate declined to admit it, but marked it for identification.

Witness continued: She must admit that the letter is in her handwriting. The accused came to my house and claimed the clothes. I have not seen how much money there is.

The clothes were brought into Court, and the contents of the pockets inspected.

Witness continued: On the 28th October, in this Court, the accused said to me, "Give up my clothes, and I will not appear against you." The same afternoon I was driving in Elphinstone Circle, when the accused came and asked me for his clothes. I said, "Confess it all, and I will give you your clothes." He said he had nothing to do with my wife. I then narrated to him everything I had seen and heard between him and my wife. He said: "You are well informed and I cannot deny it." He asked me to forgive him. I said I wanted a divorce from my wife, and asked him to admit it in black and white. He said he would consult his solicitor as to whether he could do it safely. I had no communication with him since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming: On the evening I took the accused's clothes I was aware that Mr. Hamilton was apprehensive of my violence. The police inspector told me so. I am not aware that the accused slept there at Mr. Hamilton's special request, as he was apprehensive of my violence. I will not be surprised if Mrs. Braemer's mother comes and says that her daughter slept with her that night. I will not be surprised if Mr. Hamilton swears that his goddaughter slept with her mother, and could not have left the room without his knowledge.

Who introduced the accused to your wife?—Both Mr. Levy and Mr. Hamilton.

Do you know how came there to be any acquaintance between the accused and your wife?—No. I don't know.

Who supported your wife during the time you were living at Mr. Hamiltons?—I.

The whole of the time?—Yes. I did not pay any rent for the part of the house I occupied. I was living separately, and they begged of me to come and live with them.

On the anniversary of my child's birth-day, my wife invited Tritsch with my sanction. This letter of invitation to the accused must have been sent by my wife. I was then in Poona. I see the letter for the first time to-day. I believe I was present when Mr. Levy introduced the accused to my wife. Mr. Levy was a great friend of mine, but he has changed now. I took Levy afterwards to task for introducing my wife to the accused.

Did you raise any objection then and there?—How could I?

Did you?—No. I have never told accused that I objected to his knowing my wife.

On the 4th October, when you found your wife was not in bed, had you struck your wife?—No.

Had you touched her?—Never touched her.

Had you pushed her?—Never pushed her.

Was the back door open?—It is always open. When I am there, I leave all my doors always open.

Did she say anything to you before she went?—No.

What time did you go to bed that night?—A little after 10 o'clock.

You say she subsequently returned about 4 o'clock?—Yes.

How do you know?—I was awake. She came in quietly, undressed, and got into bed, thinking I was asleep.

Did she come in a victoria?—I don't know.

Is it true you struck her, pushed her out of the house, and she sought refuge from your violence?—No.

Did you push her out of the house?—No.

Did you prevent her from calling out to Mr. Hamilton?—No. On the night of the 18th October, when I returned from Poona, and saw my wife played at the piano, her mother, Mrs. Burton, may have been present. I did nothing when I saw the accused kiss my wife in the porch, because I heard the appointment made for half-past 6 o'clock the following morning. That night the sitting room was gradually lit up. The porch was lit up, and I was standing behind plants and flowers, whence I could see every article of furniture in the room. Mrs. Burton was in the sitting room till 9 p. m. I do not know when she left it.

You say they went into the passage of the Colaba Point Battery?—Yes.

How many passages did they enter?—I cannot say. They went in and were lost to view.

The Magistrate: There must have been somebody in charge?

Mr. Roughton: The battery is only under construction; and the workmen don't arrive till 8 o'clock.

The Magistrate: There must be somebody in charge?

Mr. Roughton: Not at present. The work is unfinished.

Witness continued: After they arrived at Colaba Point, they stopped in the gharry ten or fifteen minutes, and had a lover's conversation. (Laughter.) I was standing concealed behind the gharry.

Did you speak to any one before they went into the passage?—No.

Did you speak to any one before they came out of the passage?—No.

Did you speak to any one before they went into the cemetery?—No.

Did you speak to any one before they came out of the cemetery?—Yes, to the *malee*.

Did you speak to any one else?—Yes, to a Mahomedan, who said to me in Hindustani, "Saheb, they have been coming here every day for the last two weeks. They sometimes go to the cemetery and sometimes to the rocks." I did not ask him his name. I don't remember whether I asked him his name. I don't know it now. I can find him by going to Colaba, because he said he has something to do with the light-house.

At this stage the case was adjourned till 12 o'clock on Thursday next.

THE musical works of Frederick the Great, which have just been published for the first time, are said to be likely to make a great sensation, as many of the compositions, especially the twenty-five sonatas and the four concertos, are of great artistic value.

THE Empress Frederick has entirely abandoned her intention of leasing or purchasing a place in England, and it is now very unlikely that she will go to that country next year. The Empress proposes to remain in Italy until after Easter, when she will return to Berlin for a short time, and then proceed to pass the summer at her new estate at Cronburg in the Taunus.

THE late King Louis of Portugal, though in many ways he was almost as eccentric as the ill-fated ruler of Bavaria, was a man of considerable energy. He was in England for a fortnight some three years ago, and spent most of his time at South Kensington, under the guidance of Sir P. C. Owen. His clean-shaved face, ill-fitting frock-coat, swarthy complexion, and gold-headed cane, gave him the appearance of a Turkish Pasha rather than that of a European potentate. His avidity for sightseeing soon exhausted the energies of the Prince of Wales, who made him over to "Peko;" but he took his revenge by sending telegrams to Cowes at unearthly hours, describing the beauty of poor Sir Francis Bolton's illuminations. The political relations of the Court of Oporto must now be a little mixed; for while the new King is the son-in-law of the Comte de Paris and brother-in law of the Duc d'Orleans, he is also very closely connected by marriage to Prince Victor Napoleon and his dynasty. It will certainly be difficult to please both under existing circumstances. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the late King of Portugal should have regarded the death of his brother, the Duke of Coimbra, from fever, as of sinister omen, and that the event should have prejudicially affected his own prospects of recovery. In November 1861 his brother Prince Ferdinand, was seized with typhoid fever, and died of it in less than a week. The King, Dom Pedro V., was next attacked, and also succumbed. Another brother, Prince John of Beja, was visiting at Windsor at the time with the late King just deceased, then Duke of Oporto; they hurried home; the Duke of Beja was immediately taken ill with the fever, and died on the 22nd of December. In the meantime the Prince Consort, who had loved the King of Portugal "with an affection almost paternal," had been stricken with the same fatal disorder, and died on the 14th of December. All of which, and much more of interest upon matters connected with the succession to the Portuguese monarchy, is fully set forth in the last chapter of the Prince Consort's Memoirs.

THE DECCAN MAMLATDARS.

THE following despatch from Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, in the Judicial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, concerning the Mamlatdars connected with the Crawford case, has been issued:—

Simla, the 28th October 1889.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6994, dated the 17th ultimo (with enclosures), submitting for consideration and orders (1) the cases of certain native officials incriminated by the disclosures made in connection with the enquiry into the charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford, and (2) proposals for the award of compensation to the officers who may be dismissed.

A copy of a petition from Yashwant Ballal Tambe, one of the officials already dismissed on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, is also submitted with the remark that although no effect can be given to the requests preferred in it as regards an official placed in the category of those who volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, the Government of India might deem it advisable, in case it thinks any other officials should be placed in that category, to obtain from such persons a written explanation.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Commissioners' report on each case with which they dealt, the evidence recorded in their proceedings, your letter under acknowledgment and its enclosures, and, where Sir Raymond West has referred to individual cases, the observations on them contained in his minute have been carefully perused by the Governor General in Council. It appears to his Excellency in Council that the incriminated officials who need not be dismissed may be divided into two classes, namely, men who paid under actual and extreme pressure, and men whose payments were made for some personal benefits or to avoid some evils, but yet do not clearly come within the purview of the Statute 49 George III, cap. 126.

As regards the suggestion that each man to be dismissed should have a further opportunity of offering a written explanation, I am to point out that every person who has paid a bribe, even if he has not offended against the statute, has committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code. This being so, every such person has rendered himself liable to dismissal, and cannot claim to be re-heard or formally tried as to the amount of pressure put upon him. Each official has either before the Commission or in the inquiries which preceded its meetings, made statements inculpating himself. The statements made before the Commission have been formally weighed and examined by the Commissioners, and those which were made in the preliminary investigation by officers not called before the Commission, may be accepted as true as against those who made them. If the circumstances disclosed in these statements appear in any cases to justify condonation, the offence can be condoned as an act of grace, but the Government of India is unable to countenance any further protracted inquiries in the matter. Should there be, however, any individual cases not yet decided in which the Bombay Government has become aware of any special extenuating circumstances, it is at liberty to bring them before the Government of India; and, on the other hand, it can withhold compensation from any of the men dismissed, with regard to whom it can be affirmed that they actually spoke untruths before the Commission, and thereby violated the condition on which they received guarantees of indemnity.

3. With these preliminary remarks, I am to convey the orders of the Government of India regarding the case of each official mentioned in your letter under reply:—

(1) Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande.—The Commissioners did not wholly negative the view that he paid money to Hanmantrao under threats of ruin. They did indeed think his fear of Hanmantro's influence over Mr. Crawford somewhat exaggerated, but it seems impossible to doubt that Hanmantrao was really regarded as Mr. Crawford's agent and able to carry out his threats as well as to fulfil his promises. Deshpande swears that he paid most reluctantly after repeated demands and threats, and the Governor General in Council accepts this view and the recommendation of the Bombay Government that he should be placed in the category of officials who paid only under extreme pressure in order to avoid unmerited degradation, or to ward off some other evil consequence. The Governor in Council should, however, endeavour to arrange that Deshpande is not retained in any specific office for the sake of which he seems to have paid money, and this should be regarded as an essential principle in the case of every one of the incriminated officials who is allowed to remain in the public service.

(2) Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan.—The Commissioners did not believe his story, nor the evidence of his witness Atmaram. According to Hanmantrao's version, Pradhan's payments were made in order to secure promotion. If Hanmantrao's statement was true, Pradhan did not tell the whole truth, but whether judged by his own story or that of Hanmantro, he comes within the first category. The Governor General in Council cannot accept the doctrine that his conviction that "unless he followed the general example and paid a bribe his claims would not be recognized," is enough to make the case one of extortion and not of voluntary corruption. It is evident that no one would pay for what he can obtain without paying, and on his own statements Pradhan clearly purchased his office corruptly. He should be dismissed.

(3) Lakshman Chintaman Phadke—He appears to have first paid a sum of Rs. 500 to procure the cancelment of an order involving his transfer and reduction, for which there does not seem to have been any justification. His second payment was made with a view to obtain favourable consideration of a complaint made against him to the effect that he had withheld the pay of certain village officers in order to induce them to submit their accounts without delay. In this matter he clearly acted *bona fides*, though perhaps from an excess of zeal to enforce punctuality, and the Government of India cannot regard the charge against him as serious or one for which his suspension for three months was not ample punishment. In Phadke's action in this case the Governor General in Council is inclined to think that he was influenced by the fear of similar treatment to that experienced by him in the first case, which was one of virtual extortion. In consideration of this circumstance, and as it is questionable whether the case comes under the statute, his Excellency in Council accepts the Bombay Government's recommendation that he should be placed in the second category.

(4) Ramchandra Yashwant Chaubal.—His case appears to have been clearly one of extortion. He engaged, however, to pay Rs. 1,500 if he could be confirmed as a mamlatdar, and he paid Rs. 500 on account; but Mr. Crawford was suspended a week later, and he did not obtain what he had bargained for. He appears to be still a mamlatdar, and to avoid his holding a post for which he is legally disqualified, he should be transferred to some other appointment of equal emolument.

(5) Balkrishna Govind Sindekar.—The payment made by him was in order to obtain cancelment of a transfer from the Nasik District, where his home is, and where he wished to remain. It is not clear that this is an offence against the statute, and he may be excused from dismissal, but in the opinion of the Government of India he should be permanently debarred from serving in the Nasik District.

(6) Devrao Kaoheshwar Chincholikar.—His case closely resembles Sindekar's, as he paid for cancelment of a transfer or to obtain a better station. He should not be allowed to remain at Shirpur, but he need not be dismissed.

(7) Ganesh Pandurang Thakar.—His case is considered by the Bombay Government as one of a forced loan, asked for by Mr. Crawford himself and paid through Hanmantrao. The Government of India is unable to accept this view, or to believe that Thakar ever expected to be repaid; but having regard to all the circumstances disclosed in Thakar's evidence, and to the high character which he appears to have borne, it will not insist on his absolute dismissal. It must, however, be clearly understood that under no circumstances is he to be made a Deputy Collector.

(8) Waman Daji Nagarkar.—This officer paid two sums of Rs. 500 each—the first to obtain a transfer from an unhealthy station, the second for promotion. He, too calls these payments "advances," but he says he did not taken any acknowledgment of them or make any arrangement for their repayment. At the same time he admits that he went to see Hanmantrao "in consequence of what he had heard." The Governor General in Council sees no reason for removing him from the first category. He should be dismissed.

(9) Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar.—His case appears to have been one of extortion. He made two payments in order to avoid "vexatious removals and possibly degradation." Although the Commissioners remark that he was not persecuted, but well looked after, it is observed that he was transferred five times in six months. He may be placed in the second category."

(10) Vithal Tikaji Uplap.—He was implicated while employed as karbhari in the Akalkot State, in the payment of a bribe of Rs. 10,000 by the Chief of that state to Mr. Crawford, but denied the matter persistently till he found it could not be concealed, or thought it better policy to speak out. He did no receive any guarantee of indemnity. There does no appear to be any doubt about his guilt, as he sough Hanmantrao and brought him to the Raja, and settled that the latter should pay Rs. 10,000 for his powers, and though it is asserted that he acted most reluctantly, he was promised and obtained extraordinary promotion on his own account, and he himself paid the money on every occasion. His own promotion followed immediately on the first instalment, whereas the Raja's powers were not given till the payment was complete. He should be dismissed. As he received no guarantee, the question of granting him compensation does not arise.

(11) and (12). Ramchandra Govind Mangrulkar and Vishnu Bapuji Soman.—These officials having retired on pension, the only question in their case is the indemnity against suits, &c.; and as, under the Act as passed, the indemnity extends to every one implicated, no orders are called for in connection with them.

(13) Moro Raghunath Bivalkar.—His case is one of clear payment for promotion, but there were extenuating circumstances which seem to justify his being placed in the second class. The Governor General in Council is, however, of opinion that it would be well if he were given some other post equivalent to a mamlatdarship, or, if this cannot be arranged, at all events transferred to another division.

(14) Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan.—Being ill, he agreed to pay for transfer to a cool climate (Poona). As he is no longer there, he may be left in office.

(15) Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi.—His chief object in greeing to pay was apparently a healthy station. His services may be retained.

(16) Kashinath Vinayak Bhave.—This officer distinctly bargained in person for office and confirmation, and he is rumoured to be corrupt. His "disappointments" were due to the rule that alternate promotions should go to graduates, and he can only mention one supersession. His services should be dispensed with.

(17) Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru.—Rajguru is not a mamlatdar but only Deputy Chitnis. He is a young man, and if he is to be believed, he had nothing to do with the bribery himself, and as he has not been promoted, and will not be, in consideration of the payment, he may be allowed to retain his old office.

(18) Janardhan Eknath Sahasrabudhe.—He was suspended by the District Magistrate of Satara, and when the case came up to the Commissioner for disposal he made his first payment to Hanmantrao in order to procure a successful issue. The second payment was made upon his being threatened with removal to a bad climate. Allowance may be made for the apprehensions he was under and for his belief that Mr. Crawford was really corrupt, and as there is some doubt if a payment under such circumstances by a man already in office comes within the statute, Sahasrabudhe may be retained in the public service.

3. As regards the question of the compensation to to be allowed to the dismissed officials who received a guarantee, it is proposed in paragraph 27 of your letter under acknowledgment—

(1) That they should be placed on a separate list (not as employés of Government), and that each should be granted for the present a monthly stipend equal to the pay of which he was before his dismissal in receipt;

(2) That when in the natural course the turn of the dismissed official for promotion to a higher grade would arrive had he remained in the service, his stipend should be raised to the amount of salary payable to an officer in that grade;

(3) That as soon as the officer would, had he continued in Government employ, be entitled to pension, he should be treated as if he had retired, his stipend being reduced accordingly;

(4) That in the event of any of the officers referred to obtaining other public or quasi-public employment, or a salaried post, the rules under which officers are lent to foreign service should, if this could be conveniently done, be applied by analogy to his case, and the payment or salary received by him in such employ should go in reduction or discontinuance of the Government stipend, but he should be allowed to retain his pensionary rights.

I am to say that, with one exception, the proposals made in your letter appear to the Government of India to be unobjectionable. The grant of increments of stipend to the dismissed officials does not commend itself to the Governor General in Council, who is of opinion that the requirements of the case will be fully met by the continuance to each officer of his existing salary. It must be remembered that he will perform no duties, and that it will be open to him to add to his income by private work. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction the first of the above proposals, which has also received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The third and fourth proposals are also sanctioned by the Government of India.

HUMAN LIFE IN ENGLAND.

ON Friday afternoon (Nov. 25th) the annual Harveian Oration was delivered by Dr. James E. Pollock, at the Royal College of Physicians. There was a very distinguished gathering of medical men in the library to hear the address, Doctors of Medicine appearing, as is customary, in their scarlet gowns. The president, Sir Andrew Clark, presided, and was supported by the past-president, Sir William Jenner. Dr. Pollock, in glancing at the life and work of the discoverer of the principle of the circulation of the blood, his association with Charles I., and his connection with St. Bartholomew's and this very college in which honour is now done to his genius, necessarily was not able to adduce any new facts. The object of the lecturer was rather to show in what way the discoveries associated with Harvey's name had prepared the way for the great triumphs of the healing art in modern times, as well as the extent to which those triumphs have affected vital statistics. The knowledge of the laws of the mechanical action of the heart, he declared, had been of the greatest importance in ascertaining the nature of diseases, and in particular it had led to the discovery of the minute organisms which were the cause of zymotic diseases, and such complaints as tuberculosis. To Harvey alone, in spite of certain claims to the contrary, it was due that that knowledge was obtained. Speaking of the greater longevity of mankind, the lecturer said:—"It has been asked, and it is a question which we should put to ourselves, what effect have all our discoveries and improvements in medical science had on the general health of the country. Are we a healthier nation? Is there a diminution of disease? And do fewer die? Above all, do more individuals survive through the working and useful periods of life, for if so this is a national gain of power. After quoting statistics of diminished mortality, the orator referred to the pertinent inquiry of the *Spectator*, 'Are we young longer? or mature longer? or old longer?' In order to find an answer we need to know at what periods of life the additional years are lived. On the whole, we shall not be far wrong in classing the forty years from twenty to sixty as the useful period of man's life. It has been shown that out of the 2009 years added to the lives of 1000 males by reduction of the death-rate of 1876-80 no fewer than 1407, or 70 per cent., are lived at the useful ages between twenty and sixty. Of the remainder of the increase, 445, or 22 per cent., are lived under twenty years, and 157, or 8 per cent., above sixty years. Thus of the total increase 70 per cent. is added to the useful, and 30 per cent. to what may be called the dependant age periods. It is thus shown that by far the largest proportion of the years added to human life in England, both of male and female, and lived at those ages when the value of life to the community is greatest, and it thus becomes possible to realise how vast will be the national effects of this reduction of the death-rate, which has added an average of two years to the life of each male born in England and Wales, and nearly three and a half years to the lifetime of every female born. Through the kindness of Dr. William Ogle, I am also enabled to state that in the decennial period not yet completed, but just approaching completion, there is a marked diminution in the death-rate of aged lives. The diminution in the mortality of infants and young people has more than counterbalanced the increase in adult life. In looking at the causes of this steadily diminishing mortality of the whole population, it is fair to claim for ourselves that it is due to increased medical knowledge, and to the greater recognition of the natural laws of health and disease which have been taught by our teaching and enforced with such authority as we possess." Coming to the subject of Harvey's experiments Dr. Pollock trenched upon more debateable ground when he declared that but for vivisection he would never have made his great discovery. After the oration, which was received with cheers, Sir Andrew Clark presented the Baly medal—which has been awarded to Professor Heidenhain—to Count Leyden, principal secretary to the German Embassy, to be forwarded to the Breslau University, where the professor occupies the Chair of Physiology. The medal was founded by Dr. Dyster, of Tenby, to perpetuate the memory of the life and work of Dr. Baly, and among previous recipients are Professor Owen, Mr. Darwin, and Professor David Ferrier.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.

MR. GLADSTONE made an important speech on Oct. 23 at Southport, when he addressed in the Cambridge Hall a great meeting of the Liberals of the Southport division. The right hon. gentleman commenced his speech by a reference to Foreign Politics. He said:—

We have to look forward, and undoubtedly, if we cast a glance at the Continent of Europe, I hope that for the moment there is no cause to entertain apprehension. But you must not conceal from yourselves that there may be grave dangers threatening its tranquillity in the future, and I desire at this present juncture to pay a tribute of justice to the great Governments of the Continent, all of whom, while they entertain, possibly, misgivings for the remoter future, yet manifest a laudable anxiety to postpone, so far as it depends upon them, any crisis in European affairs, and to secure to their people the continuance of the blessing of peace. (Hear, hear.) But I am sorry to say that there is in the East of Europe a cause, too visibly working, which adds, and adds gratuitously, to the dangers of the general peace—I allude to the Government of Turkey. You can not but have seen in the newspapers most ominous signs of the events that are coming on. In the island of Crete we have reports of the most serious mis-government and oppression, contradicted, it is true, by the Turkish Government. In Armenia there has been evidence that can hardly be doubted—of cruelties, and, I will say, barbarities worthy of Bulgaria in the year 1876—(hear, hear)—with respect to which no remedy, no semblance of a remedy, has been applied, and no attempt at a remedy has been made. It is true that, with regard to Crete and with regard to some of those painful and shameful incidents, there are the contradictions of the Turkish Government; but I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, to have to reflect on what happened in the year 1876, when all Europe was horror-struck with an exhibition of inhumanity and ferocity such as had not been manifested before its eyes for many generations. A contradiction was then forthcoming from the Turkish Government. An official] documents was circulated, and I myself received a copy of it, assuring us, on the credit of the Government, that there was no truth whatever in the statements which the public press, and the *Daily News* in particular—(hear, hear)—had been the means of bringing under our view. Too happy shall I be if the present contradiction proves to be more substantial than the mendacious denials then made. But until we have some evidence better than that which comes from the repetition of assurances that we on a former occasion found to be false and worthless, we must feel the greatest uneasiness with respect to the conditions of that empire; and I am afraid it would not be too much to say that, according to appearances—I do not say that we are yet provided with the fulness of knowledge, but that, according to appearances, it may be that the standing misgovernment of Turkey may be a continual menace to the peace of Europe—(hear, hear)—an unwarranted provocation of its civilised and Christian sentiment, and a source of formidable danger to the whole of this quarter of the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone next referred to the achievements of the Government, and said in regard to,

THE COINAGE:

The coinage has been partially destroyed by the publication and by the promulgation, in my humble opinion, of the ugliest emblems—(cheers and laughter)—that were ever placed in the hands of the British people. (Cheers and laughter.) I used myself—it is a very humiliating confession to make—to have a weakness that led me, if I had a lot of silver, always to keep back the new coins to the last. (Laughter.) Now I have completely changed that practice. (Laughter.) If I have now any new coins among the old ones I shoot off the new ones. (Laughter.) However, the measure has been passed, and let them have the credit of it. (Laughter.)

The hon. gentleman next argued that the Government though they had been in office for nearly three years and a-half had never passed a single good measure except with the hearty concurrence and support of the Liberal Opposition. Passing to the Question of Allotments, and the Bill granting compulsory powers of taking land for the purpose of giving allotments to the labourer, Mr. Gladstone said that power ought to be given to the County Councillors—(hear, hear)—instead of that it is given to the board of guardians, which in the first place are very feeble, bodies and in the second place have a large infusion of the nominated element; and it is overshadowed with appeals and costs loading the operation with very little good.

Referring to other measures of the Government, Mr. Gladstone said the best was that which established Councils; but where were the District Councils which had been promised and which were necessary to the full efficiency of the County Councils? The licensing powers, which ought also to be vested in such an elective body, were wanting and the control of the police should be given to the Councils.

Mr. Gladstone next referred to questions of Liberal policy, remarking that the subject of Disestablishment in Scotland and in Wales ought to be decided according to the sense of the people of those countries. The Irish policy of the Government next claimed Mr. Gladstone's attention. With two exceptions he declared that the exceptional law of 1887 was not directed against crime, but against the rights of the people. This point he proceeded to illustrate by reference to peaceful combination and exclusive dealings, which in Ireland are illegal, while in England they are innocent. The Government boasted of their success in pacifying Ireland, but the statistic of agrarian crime showed no improvement on the state of things which existed in 1884 during the administration of Lord Spencer. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone referred to the elections which have taken place in the country since July 1887 as a conclusive proof of a determined and deliberate movement to reverse the precipitate and hasty judgement of 1886. Those sixty elections could not be sixty accidents. Scotland and Wales had spoken emphatically, and the voice and mind of England had now become undeniable.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT PLYMOUTH.

THE general court-martial, presided over by Colonel Second Commandant Welch, R. M. A., which had been sitting at the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, since the 14th ult., for the trial of Major H. B. Woods and Lieut. A. G. B. Urmston, on charges of misconduct, arising out of a disturbance in the officers' mess at the barracks on the night of the 11th ult., was brought to a close on Monday, 21st ult. On the reassembling of the court, Major Edye, R. M. L. I., counsel for Lieutenant Urmston, reviewed in a written statement the evidence that was adduced for the defence of the prisoner. This statement touched on the same points as the former defence, and asked for the consideration of the Court of the great provocation received. He asked the Court to only inflict such punishment as would mark their displeasure of the breach of discipline. The Judge-Advocate (Major Scafe), in summing up, said that no provocation could justify an officer in taking upon himself to vindicate the law, and in one of the highest forms of insubordination—striking his superior officer. Evidence of provocation, however, might and should influence them when they came to consider what punishment was adequate to the offence. After reviewing the evidence, he said the prisoner had pleaded that he did nothing more than defend himself, and that, having proved this to them, he was entitled to a favourable verdict. Such was the law, and a man who was attacked was perfectly justified in defending himself, and might even use force in accomplishing that object. They could judge from the evidence whether the force used by the prisoner was more than necessary for the occasion. The summing up concluded with a reference to the testimonials of good character adduced by the prisoner. On its completion the court was cleared to deliberate upon its finding, and after a brief interval was reopened, when Captain and Acting-Adjutant L. C. Peters, R.M.L.I., was called, and produced a statement as to the character and services of the prisoner, after which the court was again cleared to consider the sentence, which will be made known after being confirmed by the Admiralty, to whom all the proceedings have been forwarded. The court altogether was occupied about an hour in considering their sentence.

Two curious old relics have lately been given up by the sea. In the Isle of Man, an anchor 8 feet long, and with a mass of coal, rock, and various articles of crockery welded to the stock and flukes by age, has been fished up. It is supposed to have belonged to one of the ships composing the ill-fated Spanish Armada. The other find is in the port of Santahder, in Spain, where the remains of a man-of-war, estimated to be at least three centuries old, have been discovered. Guns, arms, and other equipments have been found, and it is generally supposed that she belonged to the Expedition of Gonzalo de Cordova against Naples, and foundered on her return. Coins of Spain and Italy found amid the wreckage seem to give support to this view. It would be very interesting if the vessel coule be saved intact, but the Spanish Government are reported to have ordered her to be blown up, in the hope of getting the valuables.

A TOURIST'S VIEW OF BOMBAY.

MR. WALTER FREWEN LORD writes to the *English Illustrated Magazine*:—Bombay is one of the pleasantest cities in the world—pleasant to look at, to visit, to live in. After a week at sea without sighting land—a long time, as voyages go nowadays—to wake and come on deck in Bombay harbour is something to remember. The harbour itself is a great sight. Spacious and broad it lies before you stretching miles away towards Butcher Island, bounded on the one side by the town, on the other by the low red hills of Alibag.

Behind lies the open ocean, overhead the vast dome of the Indian sky, and both are blue as sapphire. The smoke of trade has not began to rise, and the air is as yet untroubled by the quivering heat of noonday. As you look up the harbour the long neck of Colaba runs out to the left and finishes at the "Prongs." This end of the Island is flat, and covered deep in palm-trees that hide the buildings of the soldiers' quarters, but a little further up the land clears and the towers and spires of the city rise into the air.

The first noticeable building is the Secretariat, where in six hours' time the flag will be run up to show that His Excellency has come down to Council. The Secretariat is a big pile, its corridors are spacious and cool, its offices breezy and light in the hot weather. Happy are those whose work keeps them behind those massive walls. For these favoured mortals the sun has lost his tropical heat. Mid-day is marked for them as for other civilised beings by a clock and not by the rise of the thermometer to 110° which announces to the wretched up-country toiler the climax of his trials.

Next comes the University Tower, Sir Gilbert Scott's work, and then the vast grey pile of the High Court. But nearer at hand there is the harbour life to be watched. Bombay is one of three harbours in the 1,500 miles of coast between Sind and Ceylon, the other two being Karachi, in Sind, and Carwar, 300 miles farther south beyond Goa. It is so far the most popular and convenient of the three, and is thronged with shipping of all kinds. Here are Arab craft just come across from the Gulf, queer-looking vessels with a most dismal smell. To thoroughly realize what one of these craft is like inside, the inquisitive traveller should drift slowly past one when she is pumping out bilgewater. They bring very good things, however, these gruesome ships, horses, to wit—Persians [and Arabs—the best in the Presidency. There was once a native breed in the Dekkan, not graceful beasts by any means, and not gentle, but hardy and useful. They are all gone now, the Mutiny, the Persian war, the expeditions to Abyssinia, and Egypt, and two wars in Afghanistan having drained the country of them. They are being replaced by the Kathiawar breed, crossed with Arabs, English racers, and Norfolk trotters. They are no great loss, perhaps. They were full of spite, and one has even been known to attack his master and tear out his windpipe. But to return to the harbour. There are a good many other ships about. There are the brown hulls of the old Indian Marine (abolished in 1861). There are yachts, dainty craft, belonging to members of the Royal Bombay Yachting Club. There is an ironclad or so, and there are trade and passenger steamers of all lines imaginable.

By and by the newly-arrived steamer is boarded by all sorts of people, civil and obliging Parsis, anxious to buy sovereigns, and boatmen, who want to row the traveller ashore. Unless some influential personage has sent his yacht for him, he must accept a boatman's services, and be pulled ashore. The quay is called the Apollo Bunder. Bunder is the Hindustani name for a landing-place; but why this particular one should be christened after a Greek god in a country that counts its own divinities by the hundred million is a riddle that the inquiring traveller will probably ask his host and not get answered.

Well, he is landed at the Apollo Bunder and, if fortunate enough to have a friend who belongs to the Yacht Club, he will probably be taken there to breakfast. The Club-house looks on to the harbour, and is a charming cottage, with a space of turf in front as green as the best in England and softer than plush. Here there is always a breeze. Behind the flapping blinds and the spacious open windows there is an eternal refuge from heat and glare. A discreet half-light an army of judicious waiters moving silently on the matted floor and a perfect breakfast await the hungry voyager. He will perhaps finish with a prawn curry. Let him eat it and be thankful and, like George III., remember to forget to ask whence the prawns came, and on what they are reputed to feed.

The first impression of Bombay will probably be that it is exceedingly civilized. The visitor will drink the same brands that he had in town and order the same dishes, and, except that he basks in the sunshine instead of shivering in fog, and that the cooking is much better than it is at home, he might be in England. But these are notable differences, and as the visitor's host of course belongs also to the Byculla Club, he must go there in the evening for the best house dinner in the world. Some little instance on the material attractions of Bombay must be pardoned: the intellectual diversions are not too keen or varied.

But it is strange that the exceeding civilisation of Bombay should be the first thing to strike a new comer. Our ancestors did not think it too civilised when England acquired it 200 years ago. A pestilential hole it was held to be in 1668, unwholesome to live in, and very expensive to administer. It belonged to the Portuguese and was handed over to Charles II. as part of the dower of Catherine of Braganza. There was some trouble about the transfer, and [illegible] light-hearted monarch was very glad to get rid of [illegible] the East India Company for what it would fetch. [illegible] was not much; £10 a year was the sum the[illegible] by the Company and accepted by the Crow[illegible] ting rent for the space now covered by the[illegible] of 800,000 people. Here is a rise in va[illegible] Here is an unearned increment large enough [illegible] Mr. Henry George's hair white!

Times have changed a good deal for t[illegible] since then. The nation of conquerors [illegible] ers has sunk, in India at least, to a n[illegible] and valets. Very excellent coolies and[illegible] said; but still these are not romantic [illegible] ings.

There remains, however, one thing [illegible] every Indian Portuguese, and that is [illegible] an ordinary Anglo-Indian household there [illegible] be a Braganza cooking your dinner, a d' A[illegible] dusting your furniture, or a da Silva bru[illegible] clothes.

In the streets of Bombay as many langu[illegible] spoken as would take a Mezzofanti a lifetim[illegible] ter, and if some phases of life there are very [illegible] they are after all few and superficial. [illegible] the deck of a P. & O. to the streets of th[illegible] you pass in five minutes from West to [illegible] On board are familiar faces, familiar dre[illegible] familiar speech, while the little Hindustani yo[illegible] spoken is imperiously mispronounced. But on[illegible] all is reversed, and the traveller has a foretaste [illegible] strange situation that prevails up country, and in[illegible] over nearly all the continent, where a handf[illegible] Europeans rule a million of natives. The prin[illegible] shops, however, are European. They are palace[illegible] plate glass and electric light with prices to corre[illegible] Outside one is standing a Rajah's carriage, [illegible] sovereign is inside buying ten times as much [illegible] wants, in order to show that he is a prince. [illegible] the grooms squat about on the pavement [illegible] their turbans, much as if an English footma[illegible] take off his coat under the same circumstance[illegible] are smoking cigarettes and making th[illegible] extremely comfortable on the baking pavement[illegible] noachman dozes, his head thrown back, and h[illegible] crossed, the reins lying idle in his hands. Fort[illegible] the horses—douce creatures—being Arabs, and[illegible] fore equine gentlemen, have no thought of [illegible] The harness as well as the carriage is from [illegible] Acre, and the whole is of indescribable magnifi[illegible] marred only by the slovenly behaviour of the [illegible] and the string which has been used to mend a bro[illegible] trace where the leather has given away. Altogether it is a fair type of Eastern domestic arrangement. Splendour and lavishness abound; but beside the[illegible] squat idleness and disorder. To give an example o[illegible] the prices asked in Bombay. A friend of mine once took a watch into one of these shops and asked what was wrong with it. "Oh nothing much," said the assistant: "it wants taking to pieces and setting to rights and regulating, and we may keep it two or three days." He was going to leave it without another word, when it was suggested that he might as well ask how much that familiar operation would cost. He did, and was told £5. The next shop asked £2 10s. "You must remember, sir, that we do not come out to India for change of air," remarked the shopman severely. In the end he discovered a Parsi who asked half-a-sovereign for the work and did it well. The Parsis are numerically weak, numbering not more than 80,000 in all India, but they are enormously wealthy and influential, and Bombay owes much of her prosperity to them.

One of the great sights is the native town, and when the traveller has ceased marvelling at the colour, the smells, the picturesqueness, the variety, the bustle, and the extent of it, he is most struck at the indifference of the inhabitants to the distinction between road and pathway. Lads coming out of school, merchant's leaving their shops, bodies of workmen streaming out of the factories, all walk in the middle of the road and leave the pathways deserted. Suddenly a carriage turns the corner at a smart trot and plunges straight into the middle of a crowd of chattering strollers, who flee terror-stricken to right and left, with every manifestation of surprise and alarm. They behave, in fact, quite as if they had never seen such a thing happen before, instead of which they have probably escaped sudden death in the same way two or three times every evening for the past ten years. It cannot be that they are absorbed in conversation, for they run precisely the same risk when alone. A dog-cart behind a stout Australian mare doing her best surely makes noise enough, and yet it is no unusual sight to see an officer driving his cart along the right side of a street about as broad as Portland-place, and a middle-aged and respectable merchant, who has been standing alone on the pavement for some time start out to cross the road just as the dog-cart is dashing past. Before the driver can suppress an oath, and pull the mare on her haunches, or the groom behind shout out a warning, the absent-minded old gentleman will be mixed up with the horse's legs to an extent simply terrifying until it has been witnessed without accident a dozen times or so. Whether it is that the folds of his turban

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the German Reichstag on Tuesday, 22nd ult., was read by Herr von Bottticher, Secretary of State. It runs as follows :—"The object to which the active attention of the present Reichstag has been especially directed is the securing of peace abroad as well as at home, and it is in the same direction that the tasks which will occupy you in the forthcoming session will lie. When the Reichstag met three years ago the foremost subject of consideration was the consolidation of the defensive power of the Fatherland, and the Reichstag with patriotic appreciation, applied itself to furthering the fulfilment of that work. Your co-operation to this end is now once more claimed in order to develop the efficiency of the army and its readiness for action."

The Speech next announces the introduction of a Bill dealing with Socialism, and of a new bank law, and then proceeds :—"In Eastern Africa, thanks to the approval of the Reichstag, thorough going action for the suppression of the slave-trade and the protection of German interests has been taken. The force, organised with the means granted by the Reichstag, has, in conjunction with the navy, so far accomplished the tasks allotted to it that it has been possible, after agreement with the participating Powers, to raise the blockade of the East African coast; the Sultan of Zanzibar having, moreover, issued comprehensive decrees which promise to ensure the suppression of slavery in those regions. The costs of the expedition could not for various reasons be kept within the sums rendered available by the law of Feb. 2, 1889, and a new Bill will accordingly be submitted to the Reichstag." The Imperial Speech then announces the establishment of a special department for colonial affairs in order to relieve the Foreign Office of excessive work.

Turning in conclusion to foreign affairs the speech continues as follows :—"The hopes expressed to you by His Majesty in this place on Nov. 22 last, that with God's help the peace of Europe would be maintained, have not only been realised up to the present day, but have also gained in strength as regards the future, owing to the personal relations which His Majesty the Emperor has since cultivated with the rulers of the friendly and allied neighbouring States. These relations have helped to strengthen the confidence felt abroad in the honest love of peace animating German Policy, and justify us in the belief that the peace of the European world, based on existing treaties, will, with God's help, be maintained in the coming year."

The Imperial Budget presented to the Reichstag is balanced at 1,208,664,739 marks. In the ordinary Army Estimates, the sum of 6,629,000 marks is added to the permanent expenditure, 1,500,000 marks of this amount being devoted to the creation of the two new Army Corps. The Extraordinary Army Estimates amount to 120,500,000 marks, of which sum 55,750,000 marks is for the charges necessitated by the extension of the obligation of military service, and 61,250,000 marks for the artillery. The permanent annual expenditure for the navy is increased by 2,500,000 marks, and the ordinary Naval Estimates include an additional sum of about 34,000,000 marks, part of which is to be devoted to the construction of a new despatch vessel, to take the place of the Hohenzollern. The total addition of the Army charges is 146,000,000 marks and to the Naval Estimate about 36,000,000 marks.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

M. Jules Ferry has given in the *Estafette* an emphatic contradiction to certain statements made by the *Pensiero*, a Separatist paper published at Nice—viz., that Prince Bismarck, at the Berlin Congress, offered Tunis to Italy, that Italy not only refused, but informed France, and was thanked by the latter, and that Prince Bismarck then offered Tunis to France, who accepted, albeit M. Ferry, only a week before the occupation, disclaimed to Signor Cairoli any such intention.

Replying to M. Jules Ferry's article in the Paris journal *Estafette*, the *Tribunal* (Rome) declares that Count Corti, in 1878, refused the offer of Tunis so as not to embroil Italy with France. M. Waddington adds the journal, gave his word to Count Corti that France did not wish to occupy the Regency, and would do nothing in Tunis without first coming to an understanding with Italy. These declarations were repeated by the Marquis de Noailles, then French Ambassador in Rome, to Signor Cairoli.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Writing on Monday 21st ult. the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—Count Kalnoky will pay his visit to Prince Bismarck next week. Signor Crispi also to visit the Chancellor, but it is not yet certain whether he will do so at the same time as Count Kalnoky. As Count Kalnoky has already seen the Chancellor once this year, it is pretty certain that Russia this new visit portends [illegible] conditions of the Triple Alliance. [illegible] already to have received the Emperor's visit to Berlin produced [illegible] on his Majesty and the [illegible] amusing to see the [illegible] and Moscow [illegible], which have [illegible] Sovereigns [illegible] of the [illegible] dent [illegible] bourg [illegible] cordial [illegible] man Court, [illegible] tely belie the [illegible] represented the [illegible] marked by a certain

[illegible] THE CHANCELLOR TALKED ABOUT.

[illegible] some semi-official imitations regarding [illegible] which took place between the Czar and [illegible] Bismarck during the Imperial visit to Berlin, [illegible] Majesty began the conversation by thanking the [illegible] Chancellor for his action in supporting the Russian representations to the Swiss Government against the harbouring of Russian Anarchists. Going on to speak of more important matters, the Emperor Alexander stated that the report in the *Kolnische Zeitung* respecting General Obrutscheff's alleged recommendation to double the lines of railway leading to the Russian western frontiers was an invention. Prince Bismarck, on his side, declared that Bulgaria had as little immediate concern for Germany as the plans of Russia in Asia. In his view, an understanding between Great Britain and Russia with regard to Asian affairs was not only possible but desirable. On the same authority it is affirmed that Prince Bismarck afterwards expressed himself satisfied with the general result of his conversation with the Czar; adding that he had once more convinced himself that His Majesty was unfeignedly a man of peace, and that he would never begin a war with Germany.

As evidence of the cordiality which characterised the recent meeting of the Czar and the Emperor, the Berlin *Post* states that at parting the former pressed His German Majesty to attend the manœuvres of the Russian army next summer, and that the Emperor William heartily promised to respond to the invitation. But, says a contemporary, the *Post* might have added that it is a long cry from now till next summer, and that many things may happen in the interval. When at Ludwigslust, after leaving Berlin, the Czar telegraphed to the commander of the Kaiser Alexander Regiment which he described as a "glorious one," his congratulations on the occasion of the regiment's celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of its creation, adding that he still retained a lively recollection of the pleasant hours he had lately spent with his grenadiers.

THE BALKANS.

The Servian Skuptschina was opened on Sunday, 20th ult. The Regent Ristitch read a message from his colleagues. It stated that the heavy interest paid on the National Debt and the irregularity of the Budget made it the Regency's duty to raise the revenues of the State by wise economy and other measures. For this reason the Government had taken into its hands first the tobacco monopoly, and afterwards the management of the railways. The peace of the Church had been re-established, and the reorganisation of the army would without loss of time be subjected to reform. The system of having only the number of troops absolutely necessary for keeping up the various army corps would be adhered to, and a national militia was to be once more established. "These important tasks," the speech from the Throne concludes, "make peace in the country and with all our neighbours an absolute necessity for Servia. The Regency is happy to state that Servia is on good terms with the neighbouring and other States. The Regency has also the wish to maintain peace among the Balkan States by acting in concord with its immediate neighbours." The message was enthusiastically applauded.

Coincidently with the opening of the Skuptschina there appeared a General Army Order calling many officers on the pension list out for active service, and containing numerous changes and promotions in the regimental and divisional commands. The unusual time of the appearance of this order gives rise to much comment.

In the course of a debate in the Skuptschina on the validity of certain elections (writes the correspondent of the *Standard* at Semlin) one of the Liberal Deputies made a violent attack on the Radical system of nominating as village mayors men of the worst character, many of them being actually under criminal accusations. He further attacked the whole Radical electioneering methods, winding up with declaring that the present Skuptschina is illegally constituted. Great uproar ensued. M. Taushanovitch being entirely unable to obtain a hearing. After this, a congratulatory telegram from King Milan was read, which, it is worth noting, was received with loud laughter, till the President read it again, and called for cheers for the ex-King. M. Pashitch next proposed that, as the young King Alexander had not assisted at the opening of the Chamber, the Deputies should adjourn to the Palace, and this was accordingly done. At the reception, M. Pashitch assured His Majesty of the deep devotion of the Skuptschina, and expressed the hope that under his auspices the House might be enabled to legislate for the welfare of the country. In reply, the young King said he should always be anxious to place himself in closer contact with the nation and study the history and needs of the people, so as to render himself fitted to fulfil his high duties as King.

The Servian Budget for the coming financial year sets down receipts at thirty-nine million francs, and expenditure at forty-two million francs. The deficit is thus three million francs, but to this must be added eleven million francs for last year's deficit, and 9,250,000f., which has to be paid for the expropriation of the Franco-Servian railways. The Finance Ministry is naturally embarrassed as to how it shall raise the 23,250,000f. now requisite. The sum cannot well be found without adding thirty million francs to the consolidated debt, which now amounts to 300 million francs, or about twelve million pounds sterling. The interest which this debt bears already absorbs about half the revenue of the country.

A statement appears in the *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg that on the day of the departure of Queen Nathalie of Servia for Bucharest, on her way to Belgrade, an attempt was made to throw the train off the rails near Jassy. The journal proceeds to say that public opinion regards the attempt as directed against the Queen, and maintains that it was frustrated only because her train had started ten minutes earlier than was intended, and passed the point of danger before the unknown miscreants had tampered with the rails.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

Telegrams from Sofia announce that the Chamber is convened for Sunday next, and that Prince Ferdinand is then expected to be back. The *Times* correspondent learns that the manager of the Vienna Landerbank is in Paris, and is on the point of concluding a Bulgarian loan of about £1,000,000 at 6 [illegible] cent., the issue price being about 90, and the [illegible] receipts being the guarantee. The fact is [illegible] he correspondent) that Prince Ferdinand's [illegible] d two objects—viz., to obtain the Czar's [illegible] to raise a loan. If he failed in the latter [illegible] be easy for him to return to Bulgaria, [illegible] failure of the previous attempt the [illegible] een very low and he has frequently had [illegible] private means. This way of having a [illegible] in the end to be pleasant, and the [illegible] nged for a loan on hard terms, but [illegible] ernment tried to obtain easier ones [illegible] ok the opportunity of rescinding the [illegible] Czar now refuses to forgive Prince [illegible] o dares not go back without money. [illegible] ked to be personally responsible for the [illegible] lined, for Bulgaria is already much in [illegible] amily is not inclined either to advance [illegible] guarantee. He is now borrowing a [illegible] and at 6 per cent., the expenses making [illegible] r quarter of a million, and the annual [illegible] about £80,000, which will swallow up [illegible] evenue.

[illegible] rdinand arrived in Brussels on Tuesday [illegible] n Paris, and alighted at the Hotel de [illegible] is Highness paid a visit to the Count of [illegible] hich the latter afterwards returned. The [illegible] eft Brussels in the afternoon for Germany. [illegible] nce, who arrived at Munich yesterday from [illegible] slept at the Palace of his brother-in-law, [illegible] Emanuel of Bavaria, and will depart to-day for [illegible] where, as above stated, he is expected on Sun-

Sofia despatch to the "Politische Korrespondenz" [illegible] that shortly after Prince Dolgorukoff's departure [illegible] Bulgarian capital, where he is stated to have [illegible] red to organise a demonstration against Prince [illegible] d, a telegram arrived from the Russian Am- [illegible] at Constantinople desiring him to quit Bul- [illegible] oon as possible.

FRANCE.

[illegible] nance of the recommendation of the Court [illegible] y held upon him, M. Laisant, Chef de Batail- [illegible] Territorial Army, has been struck off the [illegible] s offence consisted in having, at an electoral [illegible] at Montmartre, stated that if war were de- [illegible] would not proceed to the frontier until he [illegible] rid of a Government of traitors. This decision [illegible] great difference of opinion. In defence, M. Lai- [illegible] tated that as a candidate he was entitled to the [illegible] st freedom of speech, and that he was not [illegible] able to the Articles of War save at those periods [illegible] n he was under military discipline ("soumis a la [illegible] cipline").

The *National* points out that if the ruling of the [illegible] overnment is to have the force of law the conse- [illegible] ence must be to deprive every Frenchman who [illegible] y belong to the Reserve or the Territorial Army [illegible] he right of free speech until he has reached his [illegible] -fifth year, as every Frenchman from twenty to [illegible] y-five belongs either to the Active Army, the Reserve of the Active Army, the Territorial Army, or the Reserve of the Territorial Army. There can be no doubt that the contention of this journal is justified. So long as the law enables Frenchmen belonging to the Reserve and the Territorial Army to vote and become members of the Legislature, it is an abuse of power to bring them before a military Court to answer for any speech they may have made in their capacity as private citizens.

The Empress Frederick on the 17th ult. opened two rooms in the Hohenzollern Museum at Berlin, which are to be devoted exclusively to relics of the late Emperor, among which is the banner which hung over his Majesty's stall in St. George's Chapel, which the Queen has sent over, instead of placing it in St. George's Hall at Windsor Castle. The late Emperor's insignia of the Garter has been given to his younger son, Prince Henry.

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THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

King Luis, according to the home paper, gradually sank and expired on Oct. 19, in his fifty-second year. Born Oct. 31, 1838, the second son of Queen Maria da Gloria and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg (first cousin of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his brother, the late Prince Consort) he succeeded his brother, Pedro V., on Nov. 11, 1861. On Oct. 6 of the following year he married, at first by deputy, and then in person, Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by whom he had two sons, King Luis's reign, says the *Daily News*, has been an important and eventful one for his kingdom :—"The chief events in foreign and colonial politics have been the Treaty of Tien-Tsen, by which China ceded to Portugal the peninsula of Macao, and the Spanish Revolution. Luis I. refused to take any active part in the events then proceeding in the neighbouring kingdom, or to offer himself as a candidate for the Spanish throne. Slavery was abolished throughout the Portuguese dominions in February 1868, and in the Cape Verd Islands ten years later, but the Portuguese officials in Africa have still a kindly toleration for the slave trade. Many other internal reforms marked his tenure of power, the chief of which has been the establishment of a good system of primary and secondary education, due chiefly to the efforts of the distinguished poet, A. F. de Castilho. The finances of the country have passed through several critical periods, the most serious of which was in 1869. In order to alleviate the crisis many energetic measures were taken, among them a spontaneous reduction by the King of the Civil List, and a sale of the goods of the clergy. This latter measure nearly had disastrous consequence. General Saldanha, Ambassador at Rome, resigned his office, and on his return to Portugal in 1870 instigated a military revolt, which resulted in the overthrow of the then existing Cabinet and his own accession to power. His Ministry, however, had only a short duration. King Luis was one of the most literary of monarchs, and among his best-known works are translations of Shakespeare into his native tongue."

His eldest son, the Duke of Braganza, succeeds under the title of Carlos I. He was born Sept. 28, 1863, and in 1886 married Amelie, daughter of the Comte de Paris, by whom he has one son. In a proclamation on Sunday night he said :—"God has seen fit to put a premature end to the life of King Luis, my beloved father, after a reign of twenty-eight years which will be marked in the history of the country as a period of peace, tolerance, and liberty, of fruitful changes and extensive moral and economic development. In conformity with the political institutions of Monarchies, I am called to preside over the destinies of the kingdom. In order to duly fulfil the duties thus devolving upon me, I shall find strength in the tradition bequeathed to me by the deceased Sovereign, and in the veneration with which the Portuguese people call to mind his memory, and share the overwhelming sorrow of the Royal family. I shall faithfully observe our political institutions, and shall ever strive to promote the greatness and prosperity of the country, while trying also to merit the affection of my people, and to follow the example of the late king, my father. I hasten to carry out one of the precepts of the fundamental law of the Monarchy, and swear to maintain the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion, and the integrity of the Kingdom, to observe and cause to be observed the political Constitution of the Portuguese nation and the laws of the kingdom, and to ensure the general welfare of the people. This oath I promise to ratify before the Cortes, and meanwhile declare my will and pleasure that my present Ministers continue to exercise their functions."

The body of the late King Luis reached Belem by train from Cascaes on Oct. 22, being accompanied by King Charles, Queen Maria Pia, the Duke of Oporto, and numerous high State dignitaries. The interment took place next day.

LORD BRASSEY ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Lord Brassey delivered a lecture at the Chester Grosvenor Museum on Oct. 18 on "Our Colonial Empire." The Duke of Westminster presided, and introduced Lord Brassey, whose lecture was devoted to showing the advantage of federation, and that the connection with the mother-country was desired by colonial statesmen. To a nation whose prosperity essentially depended on commerce, our colonial connection was all important. The value of our over-sea imperial trade was computed at twelve hundred millions. One-third of this total was with the colonies. Of our trade in manufactured goods, the most important because it gave employment to the teeming millions of our industrial population, one-half was conducted with our colonial customers. The offers of assistance from Canada and its co-operation on the Nile, the considerable help from South Australia in a period of difficulty in South Africa, the contingents sent from Sydney to the Soudan, the services of the native troops of India in the field in Egypt—all these were incidents which had shown to the world the wide resources at our command. Turning from the imperial to the colonial standpoint, it was not, he said, difficult to estimate the loss which would ensue from separation. Taking first the material interests, separation would mean a higher charge for those abundant supplies of capital which had been hitherto furnished by the mother-country on such easy terms; but the value of the imperial connection might be put on higher and nobler grounds. Canada for instance, after separation would become an insignificant independent country instead of belonging to the greatest empire in the world. England, the universal mother-land, did not limit her affectionate interest and her care to the inhabitants of this island. She felt an instinctive love for those stalwart younger sons who had gone forth to rear up other Englands in the parts beyond the seas, and the same patriotism ought to animate all her children alike.

POISONING FROM CANNED PROVISIONS.

The following is an extract from a report to the Foreign Office, dated the 23rd August last, by Captain W. F. Sagrave, Her Majesty's Consul at Baltimore, on the subject of canned goods deleterious to health put up in the United States :—"Commercially all canned provisions that are hermetically sealed are packed in cans made of tin plate, i.e., sheet iron superficially alloyed with tin. This article is imported exclusively from England and is subject to an import duty of one cent per pound. The average import for the past three years has been 3,600,000 boxes, which paid in duties 3,960,000 dollars. There is no tinplate manufactured in the United States, and yet with nothing in the tinplate trade to protect, the duty of a cent. a pound is still imposed on it. One hundred and thirty millions of cans are every year manufactured in Baltimore city alone, and two million pounds of solder are consumed in making them. Equal parts of block tin and lead form the best solder, but no doubt a baser description of solder, composed of a large proportion of lead, is by no means uncommon. A flux of powdered resin, or a much more deleterious flux composed of chloride of zinc, containing free muriatic acid, is applied to the tin surface to be soldered, and this the unfortunate and dangerous practice is to apply on the inside. The use of an acid flux for inside soldering is objected to as a possible source of danger, whereas in cans where resin is used, it is asserted, and no doubt with good reason, that it communicates its taste to the contents of the can. To obviate both objections the law which is compulsory as well in France as in Germany should be passed and enforced in this country, to the effect that all cans containing articles of food should be soldered on the outside. Laudable efforts have no doubt been made by the trade to abolish entirely inside soldering, but not as yet with such entire success as they deserve. The first danger from the inside surface of solder is the direct solvent action on the lead of an acid fluid, when acid vegetables or fruit are preserved without syrup. The second source of danger is from galvanic action. There is one special hermetically sealed product, which even in this country and in the trade has a peculiarly evil reputation, and that is the American sardine, in which there is great possibility of danger as at present put up. Notwithstanding the label is French in the well known yellow and black letters, the contents are not sardines, nor are they put up in "huile d'olive pure," but in cotton-seed oil. Professor Tonry, of this city, states in a report : "I have now before me one of these sardine tins, with the solder on the inside, and fully one quarter of the interior surface of the metal eaten away. The fish that were contained in this tin were nearly all eaten by three persons, two of whom were children, and all were taken sick within half an hour after consuming them. The child who had eaten most freely died in twenty-four hours. I made a chemical examination of the viscera of the dead child and found lead; lead was also found in the oil and remaining contents of the tin. A coroner's inquest was subsequently held, the verdict found being that death resulted from lead poisoning from a sardine tin improperly soldered."

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The all-absorbing topic in Pera and Therapia (says the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing on Monday) is the approaching visit of the German Emperor. Although the honour of this visit was not of the Sultan's seeking, His Imperial Majesty is preparing to entertain his guest upon a scale of magnificence which will fully maintain the character of the East for lavish hospitality. The Kaiser is to occupy what is known as the Chalet Kiosk, which is the kiosk in which the Duke of Edinburgh resided during his visit last year. It is situated within Yildiz Park, upon the heights commanding one of the prettiest views of the Bosphorus, and it communicates with the Sultan's Palace by a long picture gallery; but otherwise it is entirely independent, having separate kitchens and offices. Without, the kiosk is not a very remarkable structure, resembling, as it does, many of the summer residences on the Bosphorus; but the interior is handsomely arranged. There is a spacious entrance hall of marble, and a broad staircase of the same material leads to the reception rooms, which are all beautifully decorated in the Moorish style. For the Emperor's visit a new wing has been added, in which is built a large banqueting hall, capable of holding sixty guests. Especial pains have been bestowed on this apartment. The ceiling is beautifully decorated with arabesques, after the style of the Alhambra, and the new furniture is in harmony with the richness of its surroundings, much of it being of native manufacture—what is known as Stamboul work, made of rosewood, inlaid with cedar, mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell. New liveries, specially designed, are now being made at the cost of £50 each, for the eighty servants who will be in attendance on the Emperor in this kiosk, and among other details which have transpired, it may be mentioned that a very beautiful service of gold plate, which cost £60,000, will be in use.

Speaking of the approaching visit of the Emperor William to Constantinople, the *Journal des Debats* of Tuesday recalls the famous declaration of Prince Bismarck that the Eastern Question was not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian Grenadier, and the recent toast of the Emperor William in honour of the Russian army which besieged and captured the Turkish town of Plevna. The journal expresses the hope that in view of these utterances the Sultan will not allow himself to be attached to the Triple Alliance. It points out that Turkey possesses a military force permitting her to do without allies. Nothing menaces her, and the security of the Ottoman Empire could not be better assured than by its own independence. All the interests of France in the East are bound up with those of Turkey, and that is why the absolute integrity of Turkey has no more decided partisan than France.

From Vienna it is reported that in an interview with the Sultan Professor Vambery was assured that His Majesty had no intention of entering the Triple Alliance, His Majesty's policy being to remain neutral, but to keep on friendly terms with all the Powers. The Sultan denied the truth of the Athens reports as to Turkish atrocities in Crete. M. Vambery says :—"The forthcoming visit of the German Emperor the Sultan looks forward to as a happy event of the greatest importance. This opinion has been shaped by those high officials in the Palace and at the Porte who know the efforts Russian diplomacy has made for some time past to interfere with the projected visit. "With regard to the Armenian question, which the Sultan takes especially to heart, he speaks very angrily about the endeavours of English Liberals to make a second Bulgaria of Armenia. His Majesty said, 'All my subjects are equally dear to me, but those who speak of Armenian autonomy should first create an Armenia in which this autonomy could be introduced. There exists an Armenia in Europe, but none in Asia Minor, where, in the five villayets of Erzeroum, Van, Mousb, Biklis, and Diarbekir, the Mahometans form two-thirds, the Armenians only one-third, of the population; whereas in Bulgaria the Mahometans formed only one-fourth of the inhabitants. It would be the greatest injustice to exterminate all Kurds and Turks, in order, out of one-third of the population, to form an autonomous Armenia."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION

The Special Commission sat again the day the mail left for the 114th time, in the Probate Court, there being present Sir J. Hannen (president), and Justices Smith and Day. The *Times* was represented by the Attorney-General, Sir Henry James, Mr. Atkinson, Q. C., Mr. Ronan, Q. C., Mr. Murphy, Q. C., Mr. Graham, and Mr. Askwith.

Mr. Davitt, continuing his speech, said that what they contended with regard to money receiving from America was that they appealed to all their countrymen in America, irrespective of class or social position, for assistance in the movement inaugurated in Ireland to abolish landlordism and establish national self-government. They did not appeal to any particular class, but to the whole of the Irish race, and he claimed that the assistance received came from the Irish race, and not from any organisation of men engaged in particular movements. Referring to the "last link" speech, he said he had been working all his life to break the last link binding Ireland to England in a bond of oppression, and to substitute for it a link of friendship, mutual understanding, and mutual confidence. But it was unfair to hold Mr. Parnell responsible for those sentiments simply because they appeared in a disputed speech, when the manifest manner of estimating his views was to take his speeches as a whole. A number of articles were then quoted from Patrick Ford's paper to prove the *Irish World's* antagonism to Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary policy. Referring to a speech by Mr. Parnell, in which he stated that the money which came from America was chiefly subscribed by their wealthy brethren across the Atlantic, Mr. Davitt said that in this respect the Irish leader was misinformed. Eight-tenths of the funds came from the Irish working-men in America. The *Irish World* exercised great influence in America, but he contended that Patrick Ford spoke and wrote only for himself, and in no way represented the views of either the Americans or Irish Land Leagues. Coming to the third count of the special indictment, viz :—Bringing about an alliance with the party of violence in America, and the Home Rulers in Ireland, Mr. Davitt said this was the most sweeping of the many accusations. He contended that there had been no evidence adduced to support this except the testimony of "the spy Beach," which was at variance with the charges made in the *Times*. If his accusers believed in this charge why did they omit to proceed against him in the first instance before their lordships; why did they wait until he challenged them in that court to make good the charges made against him in O'Donnell and Walter, and "Parnellism and Crime"? Might he not infer, again, that the reason was because they possessed nothing but the gleanings of newspapers seven or eight years old upon which to build the fabric of accusation. The evidence he had given under the solemnity of an oath gave the direct lie to the charge that he had brought together the parties of violent and Constitutional means. Some time was occupied by Mr. Davitt in reading correspondence to show that it was his aim in starting the Land League to keep it clear from identification with secret societies, and denied the truth of the allegations made by Le Caron against him as to his negotiations with Devoy for bringing the "Constitutional" movement into accord with revolutionary movement in America. He also defended Mr. Parnell from the charge of complicity in that scheme. In confirmation of his argument that the Land League was not identified with revolutionary ideas, he read the manifestoes already put forth in evidence, and claimed that they neither preached dynamite nor embraced a policy of terrorism and rebellion; but were simply carrying out his endeavour to substitute open agitation for secret conspiracy. They had been his one endeavour and he had largely succeeded. Naturally in doing so he had to associate himself on public platforms with men identified with revolutionary methods; but he did not in consequence support those views. In fact, the alleged alliance with the physical force party never existed, and therefore neither Mr. Parnell nor himself could have been identified with it.

Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh has been staying a few days in Suffolk, and has met many of his former friends and neighbours at the County Hall at Bury St. Edmunds, and at the dance at Ampton Hall, the residence of the High Sheriff.

Captain Ossia Limberg, of Helsingfors, Finland, is said to be making preparations for an expedition to the North Pole, intending to set out so early next year that he can compete with the Anglo-Norwegian expedition under Dr. Nansen in his endeavours to reach the goal aimed at by that undertaking.

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MR. BALFOUR ON HOME RULE.

Mr. Balfour addressed his constituents in the large hall of Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, on Oct. 19. He declared that the policy of the Government in Ireland had been more productive of good results than he had supposed possible. Every expectation he ever ventured to form had been more than fulfilled. But the efforts of the Government on behalf of Ireland were to some extent frustrated by the action of the Radicals in Parliament who opposed such measures as the Light Railways Bill.

There were three things which Ireland specially required. Firstly, a form of government which should protect the minority in that country (cheers); secondly, the vindication of the laws of the country; and, lastly, that her material resources should be expanded. Every one of these three objects she would be deprived of by the action of the Radicals. A Home Rule Parliament in Dublin would destroy every security for the liberty and the religion of the minority (Hear, hear.). A Home Rule Administration would destroy every chance of vindication of the majesty of the law, and when the Ministry brought forward in Parliament measures calculated to carry into effect the development of the material resources of Ireland, then it appeared that in the opinion of these Radical gentlemen it would be robbing the British taxpayer if we gave one sixpence towards benefiting our poorer brethren on the other side of St. George's Channel. (Hear, hear). Never in the memory of living man had party-feeling run higher than at the present moment, yet what was the real principle which divided us. The Unionists had exposed the hollowness of the original Home Rule Bill; that Bill had been abandoned. The Unionists had exposed the hollowness of every substitute which had been or could be made to that original Bill, but never had either Mr. Gladstone or those who had right speak for him ventured to make the slightest answer to the reasoning the Unionists had put before the country. (Hear, hear). He directed their attention to the contrast between the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt this week. Mr. Chamberlain's speeches were full of argument; Sir William Harcourt would not argue, he would only abuse his opponents. He (Mr. Balfour) would be the last man to complain of occasional invective. His complaint was not that the Home Rulers and Gladstonites lapsed occasionally from the rule of strict accuracy and impartiality—his complaint was that they did not do anything else.

They had elevated into a habit the practice of pouring out endless strings of mendacious calumnies; they were quite indifferent to the reputation of the lies they repeated or they invented new ones; they calculated that the mere multitude and magnitude of their misrepresentations could not fail to produce some effect on those they addressed. This had long been a method of Irish warfare, but he was surprised that men like Lord Spencer, Sir George Trevelyan, and Sir William Harcourt, who had themselves had experience of these Irish slanders, should, by refraining from ever contradicting them, have made themselves accomplices in these mendacious calumnies. Having given some specimens of the misrepresentations respecting the laws which the Government had put in force, Mr. Balfour said all laws, both old and new, and everything else which could conduce to the maintenance of order, was repellant to their opponents. That truth was not the object of those political controversialists was tolerably plain from a very brief consideration of the conduct of those groups of wandering politicians who periodically visited Ireland under the pretence of investigating the Irish question. They did not go for the purpose of investigating the Irish question, but for the purpose of bringing back a series of unsifted calumnies which they might turn to political account in the constituencies of this country. They swallowed wholesale any fiction which it might please the local Nationalist agitators to ply them with, and they reproduced them in a popular form on this side of the Channel. He had given instructions that every magistrate and policeman and every man under his control should do all they could to give any information to any of those gentlemen who desired it. (Hear, hear.) Did they ever seek information from that quarter? ("Never, never.") They knew very well that if they were to examine both sides of the question that the whole case would forumble into dust, but they were far too wise in their generation to risk hearing truth from those who were capable of telling it. (Cheers.) These deputations might have done real good service by bringing back by correct information, but instead of that they had lent themselves to a conspiracy worked by violence intimidation, and outrage, backed up by riotous mobs and fomented by all the methods familiar to the worst class of agitations.

They were told that the recent victories of the Home Rule party were due to the fact that the English constituencies were becoming convinced that Home Rule was the proper policy for Ireland. He traversed that statement also. (Cheers.) He did not wish to minimise any inference which could be, or ought to be, drawn from recent electoral contests. Everybody was open to determine what significance ought to be placed upon the results of by-elections, but political contests were not determined by a motto, but by the real forces moving the minds of the voters. The Gladstonites emblazoned Home Rule upon their banners, but Home Rule was not the real motive which had determined the course these recent elections had run. It was not the motive power even in Ireland. These men wanted Home Rule, not that they might be able to manage their own affairs, but in order that they might be able to appropriate somebody else's property. They thought that if they had a Parliament and executive of their own they could defy all sanctity of contract, and that the private property of any class to whom they objected would be at their mercy. (Cheers.) The country was told that the recent election showed that Home Rule was gaining ground. How was it, then, that an argument in favour of Home Rule was the last thing that was put before an English constituency.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to remark on the unhappy alteration which he observed in the tone of public life in England. The Gladstonites had learned from their Irish allies to cheer the "Plan of Campaign." With a little more teaching they would be cheering boycotting, intimidation, and possibly assassination. The Gladstonites dilated much upon the enormities of Mr. Pitt, but there was something worse than corrupting a few venial statesmen to maintain the Union—it was debauching a nation to destroy the Union. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that political power could permanently belong to any party in this country who showed themselves indifferent as did the Gladstonite party to those fundamental principles on which every civilised society rested, but he was convinced that if the Unionist party pursued the policy of solid reform, of generous treatment of Irish difficulties, of firm administration of Irish law, of steady resolution to maintain the honour of the country abroad, at the same time not to sacrifice those great interests abounding in the cause of peace, that whatever temporary reverses they might suffer, it was to them, and to them alone, that the people of this country would permanently confide the repository of power. (Cheers.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Oct. 25,

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R G Thomson, BCS
Mr A R Sutherland, B
Lt G G M Hudson, MSC
Capt M T Lyde, Bo SC
Lt C A Brown, Bo SC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Harrison, BCS, 1 week
Mr C R Marriott, BCS, 5 days
Mr J S L Long, B, 6 mos
Mr E F Jacob, B, 2 weeks
Mr A Grant, B, 4 mos
Mr H W Smith, B, 6 weeks
Capt E C Taylor, BSC, 202 days
Lieut F H Hancock, BSC, 6 mos
Bde-Surg J Bennett, MD, B, 6 mos
Surg-Maj W N Keeper, B, 28 days
Surg H M Brabazon, MD, B, 183 days
Mr R Hood, M, 6 mos
Lt-Col R M Clerk, M Inf, 3 mos
Mr H J Landon, Bo, 3 mos
Col E Mockler, Bo Inf, 6 mos
Lieut S M Edwardes, Bo SC, 5 days
Lieut R de V Ponthieu, Bo SC, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F W Court, B
Mr T H Wyer, B
Mr W A E Lake, B
Mr R H G Irvine, B
Col H W J Senior, BSC
Maj W H Browne, BSC
Capt M J Meade, BSC
Capt F P Hutchinson, BSC
Capt E J Medley, BSC
Capt C F G Young, BSC
Lieut E E Cooper, BSC
Lieut F H Yate, MSC
Lieut A H Kellie, MSC
Lieut R H Dawson, MSC
Surg-Maj W E Johnson, M
Mr R G Oxenham, Bo
Lieut P J H Aplin, Bo SC

The death-rate on the earth is calculated to be sixty-seven in a minute, or 4020 an hour, 96,480 a day, 35,215,200 a year. The birth-rate slightly exceeds this. It is calculated to be seventy per minute, 4200 in an hour, 100,800 a day, or 36,792,000 in a year. The estimated increase per annum, according to this, is, therefore, only a little more than 1,500,000.

"PHOSPHO," a most agreeable beverage and valuable nutritive-stimulant. Re. 2-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

Viscount Torrington died at Dieard on Sunday from an attack of typhoid fever. He was born in 1812, succeeded to his title in 1884, and was twice married—in 1832 to Alice, daughter of Mr. James Jamieson, of Airfield, Dublin; and in 1885 to the daughter of the Rev. Henry Seymour. He leaves two children, his son who succeeds him having been born in 1886. Lord Torrington was formerly a major in the Rifle Brigade. He served in the Indian Mutiny, being present at the relief of Lucknow, and receiving a medal with clasp, and in the Zulu war of 1878-9, during which he took part in the battle of Ulundi. He retired from the service with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. He acted as aide-de-camp and private secretary to the late Duke of Marlborough during his Viceroyalty in Ireland, and in March last he was appointed Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen.

GENERAL EVANS.

Major-General Dawson Kelly Evans, late of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, whose death occurred on Tuesday last week, at Sidmouth, aged fifty, entered the army as ensign in 1856, receiving his Lieutenant's commission two years after. Major-General Evans had served with his regiment in the Indian campaign of 1858, including the operations in the Jadgepore Jungle, for which he received a medal. He next served against the hill tribes of Sikkim at the close of 1860, and was twice in command of patrols engaged with the enemy. The deceased officer was also in the Hazara campaign of 1863, and was present at the subsequent operations in the Black Mountain, receiving another medal with clasp for his services. He was given the command of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1883, and was made major-general in 1886. Major-General Evans had seen thirty-three years' service.

COLONEL JACKSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Jackson, a Waterloo veteran, died at Ross, Herefordshire, on Tuesday. He attained the age of ninety-four in June, and had had no illness up to the last week in September, when he took to his bed. The deceased was born in Glasgow in 1795, entered the Military College at the age of thirteen and obtained an ensigncy in a Line Regiment

NOTICES.

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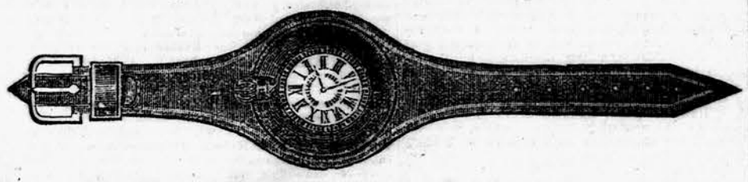

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